

THE
CONCLAVE
OF *y-15-8*
Physicians.

In Two Parts.

Detecting Their
Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots,
Against Their

PATIENTS,

And their destroying the Faculty of Physick.

Also a Peculiar Discourse

OF THE

JESUITS BARK:

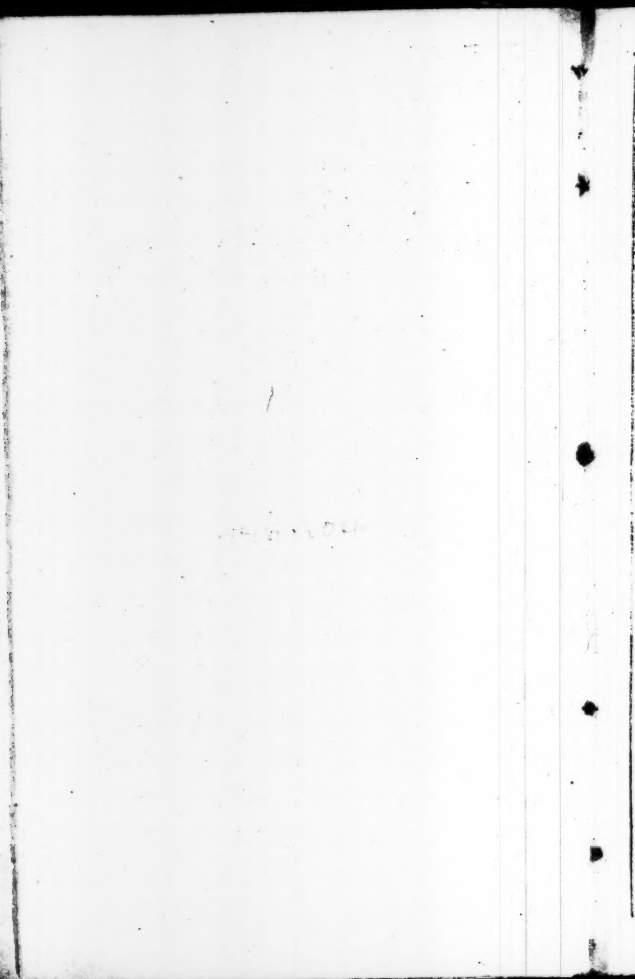
The History thereof, with its True
Use and Abuse.

Moreover an Account of some Eminent
Cases and new Principles in Physick,
of greater use than any yet known.

The second Edition with many Alterations.

By Gideon Harvey, M. D. Physician in Ordinary
to His Majesty.

London, Printed for James Partridge, Stationer to his
Royal Highness George Hereditary Prince of Den-
mark, and sold at his Shop at the Post-house be-
tween Charing-Cross and White-hall. MDCLXXXVI.



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MDCCLXXXVI.

To the Honourable

Sr. Philip Howard Knight,

Captain and Colonel of the
Queens Troop of His Ma-
jesties Guards.

T*Am Marti quam Mercurio,*
was the just Atchiev-
ment of the great Sir Philip Sid-
ney, and he that would imitate
Plutarch in the parallel of his
Worthies, must to Sir Philip
Howard award not only an e-
qual, but a rank as far superi-
or, as this latter Age excels the
former. The felicity of your
Genius has obtained an Experi-
ence so large in the faculties of
the Learned, that even in ours

you are received a Judge, as
Impartial as Knowing; may I
then presume to commit this
Treatise, though small, yet
great in Importance, to your
Patronage and Suffrage, which
is the submissive Petition of,

Honourable Sir,

Your most Humble

And most Obedient Servant,

Harvey.

In-

Introduction.

Reader,

I Omit Complementing you with Courteous, Gentle, or the like, suspecting the major part may prove of a contrary hew; and therefore you are to believe, this tract is not written to please many; for which I expect no other reward, than what is in my power to bestow on my self, namely a satisfaction, flowing from a sincere design of cautioning Physicians and Chyrurgions, in the exercise of their Profession, by setting before their Eyes the Errors, Frauds, and male practice of some Physick Doctors of Paris, and those also sub tecto nomine, it be-

Introduction.

ing wholly forreign to my intention, to detract from the reputation of any Man, though living at a great distance: And whereas gross aberrations adequate to those within mentioned may happen at Amsterdam, Hamborough, or a greater City, whence probably from the consciousness of their guilt some may imagine themselves levell'd at (and so may those at Constantinople, if they conclude the Presidents recited in this Treatise may be adapted to any Meridian) I do protest, and call Heaven to witness, I did never declare to any Man, nor ever shall, that by Paris Physicians and Chyrurgions within named, I mean'd any other, than those living in the Metropolis of France. This I conjecture will be termed a Jesuitical Protestati-

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on by some malicious Infidels, who will believe none Protestants, but those that wear little Bands, and cropp'd Hair. An hungry Guest is impatient to know what he is to have for his Entertainment, and so may you possibly; and therefore I will immediately acquaint you with your Bill of Fare. Here is variety of Butchers Meat, fetcht from the Shambles of Paris Physicians, though plainly dressed after the old English Mode, without interlarding with French Rhetorick. You have some pleasant Entremets, that will help to digest t'other. After this, for a Desert, you are presented with a Discourse on the Jesuits Bark, relating what it is, and what it is not; how it is to be us'd, and how to be abused. Before I take my Congé,

Introduction.

I must give you some account of the Conclave of Physicians mentioned in this little Volume Sans Queve, as in the Title Page, and elsewhere ; and there if (you please) you are to apprehend it to be the Conclave of Physicians of Venice, and Conclave Physicians, to be Venetians. Know then this famous Conclave is the eldest Quack Synagogue, consisting of a Physick Pope or Patriarch, and a Competent number of Medicinal Cardinals, who being grown Ancient, Covetous, and through forgetfulness, Ignorant, are to govern the rest, and whenever they are consulted, they are to impose upon the Juniors their pretended long Experience, which they are to imbrace with the same implicate faith, the
Turks

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Turks do their Alcoran. But if Refractory, they are to be convened before Il Consiglio piccolo, which is their Purgatory, whence they may be received again into the bosome of the Conclave; but if afterwards they prove incorrigible, then the Consiglio Grande, or the whole Conclave sits upon them (which is their Inquisition) and there they are damned, and utterly expelled without redemption. Thus in my time I have known several poor Wretches damned, going about Streets like Dogs without Tails. It is in the Power of the Consiglio Piccolo to grant Indulgences to Nurses, Midwives, Tinkers, and Cobblers to practice Physick, modo poss. prod. in alcas. The Prerogative of granting Bulls of Absolution for Poysoning a
man,

Introduction.

man, or Dispensations for male practice is invested in most of the Cardinals, but especially in the Patriarch, and the method of procuring them is easie, viz. by sending for one of them, (which in their Gibrish is termed, calling one in) and operating with the Patient or his Relations, to present him with three or four Hongari's or Chequeens, which procures a plenary Absolution. The foresaid Patriarch, to keep up the reputation of the Conclave, is by them reputed Infallible, carrying the Keys of Life and Death about his Girdle, namely, an Inkhorn and an Escroul, on which setting his mark, all mankind is implicitly to believe, the Patient either died impossibly cureable, or recovered his health at the hands of the Learned: So absolute

Introduction.

solute is Custom in rendring the greatest Fourbery and act of Vertue and Honesty. In their Religio Medicorum they also acknowledge Saints ; as, San Riverio, San Villisio, San Tabore ; likewise adore Reliques ; as, Peruvian-Chips, Opium, Steel, &c. Against those that refuse being admitted into their Conclave, and will not conform , they send forth their Bulls and Anathema's, declaring them Mountebanks, Quacks, Chymists, Barbers, Ignorants, &c. and if such should at any time have a Patient die under their Hands of an incurable Disease, they thunder it out, be killed the Patient, poisoned him, applyed wrong Medicines, and the like. According to the exinanition of their Treasury, once in eight or ten years they proclaim a Jubilee, setting open

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open their doors to Physicians, Barbers, Apothecaries, and Renegade Priests, who upon the payment of a certain sum of Chequeens, are Honoured with a Fop Character, and received into the Church-Porch of Æsculapius, being forbidden to enter any further during the time it is occupied by the whole Conclave or the Consiglio Picolo, though at other Seasons they have toleration to peep in, or take a turn or two.

*Their immolations are celebrated chiefly in the Winter upon Dogs and Cats by the younger fry, and sometimes upon Humane Bodies, performed by the Hangman, their subservient Officer, which being conveyed to their Chauncel, the Cardinals in their turn fall beewing and slaying these Carcasses like Cannibals, to
the*

Introduction.

the intent all Spectators (to whom at such Festivals free egress and regress is granted) may behold them sitting in their Pontificalibus, and making a pretended narrower search into the parts of Mans Body, insinuating thereby to these Gazers their incomparable Skill and Learning, not without a plain Innuendo, that they should send for them in time of Sicknes : This is their joynt plot, wherein each pretends a share, and it is looked upon to be of such great prevalence, that some Companies forbid any of their Members to hold private Anatomies, lest thereby he should draw too great a share of business, which ought to be in common; of so great a value is esteemed this Anatomy Jewel, forcing a Trade beyond comparison; but if that be the
crafty

Introduction.

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crafty

Introduction.

*crafty design of the Venetian Conclave, I wonder they do not print all their Names together in a sheet of Paper with their Dwelling-places, and the name of the Street where they may be spoken with, from eight of the Clock to twelve, and from two to six, and then cause these advertising sheets to be hung up in every Apothecaries Shop, and Booksellers Bulk: but after all I doubt that would sound too much like the noise of Ducks. And what new Discoveries have they made in Anatomy these twenty years? Certainly none, and I dare presume to say, I my self have divulged more new Anatomical Observations, which are of greater use, than all of 'em in a bundle; and yet I must confess, had I employed those Anatomical hours in
the*

Introduction.

the study of other parts of Physick, I should have made a far better Physician; however as I am, I should be loth to stain my Education (which as you may read in my Casus Medico-Chirurgicus, is beyond any Conclave Physician) in having my Name and Abode Printed in a Catalogue, though with other Conclavists, under pretence of being visited by my Juniors, or distinguish'd from Illiterate Mountebanks, when in effect it's as much, as if they writ over their door, here lives a Wyer-drawer. Moreover, he that is so far debauch'd in his senses as to be admitted into any Conclave of Physicians, doth ipso facto, as much entitle himself to all their Manslaughters, Fours and Impostures, as he that is listed among a Troop of Neopolitan Banditi,

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diti, doth at that moment participate in the guilt of all their former Crimes and Villanies, in the same manner as if he had born a part in them himself. What irretrivable and dangerous consequences ensue a Conclave of Physicians, and an Association, Combination and Confederacy of such sort of Men is offered to your view in the said Cas. Med. Chir. and may deserve the serious consideration of all Judicious Men. At the beginning of this preamble, I communicated to you what my scope is in publishing these ; in the Conclusion I am only to tell you what it is not ; and therefore know, it is not to set up a Beacon to light Patients to my House, into whose business as I ever was negligent to introduce my self, so being introduced, the least indignity doth stimulate me to leave

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leave it, Fees having less influence upon me than upon the least covetous Conclavist : For I know no other Vertue great Riches are endowed with, than to make a Man Justice of Peace among his own Servants, and an Innkeeper or Host to his acquaintance, both which Offices are rewarded with trouble in abundance, and repugnant to a quiet Life.

Westminster April
30th. 1685.

T H E

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T H E

(1)

The Conclave of
PHYSICIANS :

Detecting their
Intrigues, Frauds and Plots
Against their

Patients.

CHAP I.

Of the subdolous proceedings in Consultations : together with the recital of an eminent Case in Physick.

Ὁ Βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ.

Life is short, (but) the Art is long.

§ 1. **T**He spacious extent of the Art of Physick is by *Hippocrates* in this aphorism asserted, to exceed the narrow comprehension or
A capa-

capacity of the physical man, in that short interval he commonly abides in this Atmosphere ; So that, unless the endeavours and studies of several ages be link'd together, it is not to be hoped, that any considerable progress will be made therein, specially, when it must be observed, that the path we now adays wander in, is the old trodden way, and the new one we sometimes light into, (as that of curing *Feavors*, and *Agues*, with the *Jesuitical* or *Devils-Bark*) is oft attended with a success so different from our expectation. Give me leave therefore, judicious Reader, to pay my Duty to that Profession I have from my younger years been train'd up in, by making remarks on some eminent cases in Physick, that within few years have presented, with a sort of modesty and impartiality, that those who are the most Malevolent, and the sole *Incorporators of P^restige*, shall escape the occasion of exposing to the World

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World, I have us'd them rudely or maliciously.

§ 2. *Solomon*, the greatest in wisdom, which implies him in all Natural and Supernatural subjects the most knowing, gives us this remark, (*Ecclesl. 2. 3.*) *There is a time to kill, and a time to heal*; which my Mother-wit interprets, *That a Physician, at sometimes he kills, and at sometimes he cures.* Now, if this Observation doth still continue to square with vulgar *Parisian Physicians*, (whose education was but mean, though by *Association* are rendred very significant) I may infer, that the Art of Physick hath not received the least improvement in the *practical part*, since the age of that wise King; for even in these days *there is a time to kill, and a time to heal*; and for this reason suffer me once more to tell you, that (according to my *Hippocratical Text*, *Life is short, but the Art is long*) it highly concerns the duty of every honest, and consci-

entious Physician, to contribute to his Faculty what may tend to the promoting and advancement of it; which, in my judgment, can best be performed, by making practical Observations, to the end the *time of killing* may be avoided. Furthermore, observe, that as *Solomon* sets down, that there is a *time to kill* before the *time to heal*: so generally, Physicians (especially of pretended Societies) *kill* more than they *cure*.

§ 3. It is not with every trivial matter I must trouble your reading, but with what is most remarkable and eminent. Such is the case of Sr.—(*Eschevin* and Citizen of *Paris*) a person whose conversation, in his life-time, was so qualified with Virtue, as render'd his actions glorious, especially those that tended so transcendently to Charity and Piety, the marks whereof must survive him in many poor Widows and Orphans. This worthy Citizen was the *Patient,*

tient, which in *English* signifies **Sufferer**. His Physicians were many, and those of the first Magnitude; who being all united into one *Consult*, we may well admire (if great Learning, vast Skill, Gravity, Formality, conceited Caps, Volpony Gowns, Anatomical Theatre, *Circulation* Library, Coach and Horses, avail any thing) that there should any Disease be so great, or indeed so little, that should not be blown off with such Charms as are mark'd in their *Recipe*-scrowls. But you must suspend your curiosity of viewing the Closet of their *Arcana*'s, until you are acquainted with the state of the *Sufferer*'s Distemper, his Constitution, Age, and other circumstances, which you shall read by and by.

§ 5. In most Countreys, a Criminal who is to be put to the Rack, or any ways executed, is usually, from his suffering, called the *Patient*, or *Sufferer*; and so is the sick man, that is to subject himself to the

rigid sentence of some of the combined Physicians ; which renders the word *Patient* or *Sufferer* truly synonymous to both ; For, if it be well considered, a diseased *Sufferer*, whose quality being conspicuous, must in course be tryed by a Consult, or Jury of Physicians : the *Quorum* whereof consisting of three at least, the first called performs the Office of an *Attorney-General* ; He, in making of his Process, exhibits his Charge against the *Sufferer* : declaring, that he hath been very intemperate in eating or drinking, or hath been negligent of his health, in exposing himself to the incertainty of the Air, by leaving off some Cloaths, (as, a pair of Garters, Cuff-strings) or by some violent motion, passion, or other extravagancy ; or hath extremely injur'd himself, by over-waking, or over-sleeping, or by this, that, or t'other senseless *occasional cause*, (as he in his wonted dialect doth term it) whereby

whereby the *Sufferer* hath now cast himself into a *Feaver*, *Dropfie*, *Consumption*, or what other Disease he is (ignorantly enough) pleased to call it; and so, as they would make the world believe, is become *felo de se*, which is his capital Crime. Upon little or no examination of the Evidence, by this puny *Consiglio di sanita*, (wherein an Anatomical killing Idol, a *Tom Tattle*, a School-master turn'd Physician, a *Western Bumkin*, that pretends to *Limbo* Children in the Small-Pox by a new method, or, more especially, a *Sir Formal Flegmatick*, must be *Chair-man*.) He is falsely convicted of this, or that Felony on himself; and, most commonly if his Crime or Disease be great, is sentenc'd to die, and to be executed by tying a Halter about his Arm, and afterward to be stabb'd in it with a Lancer, to draw off so much Bloud, until he be Herring-dead. Another way of execution they use, is to impale the

Sufferer with a Machine of Box or Ivory, being in nothing different from a Clyster-pipe; and this to be used so oft, until it comes out at his mouth: or, if this fails, to order such *la Voisine* Drenches to be poured down his throat, which may do them the good service to stifle the *Sufferer's* (*aura Vitalis*) vital flame in a few days. The *Sufferer*, since it is for Treason he hath committed against himself, after he is dead, (it's well, if, to make sure work, it is not done before) is to be quarter'd, (which in their phrase, is called *opening the Body*,) and his Bowels taken out, under pretence of making inspection what Disease the *Sufferer* dyed of; but, in truth, it's more oft to be satisfied in the effects of their bleedings, and deleterious Draughts, and which of the Noble Parts were most injured. But, lest you should suspect this Paragraph a Burlesque of Partiality, which *re vera* is the greatest Truth, it shall be

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be made plain to you from their undue way of Education, and confirmed Ignorance, thus imposing upon the Vulgar, by the strength of a pretended Priviledge, and their mutual combination to defraud the unwary of their Lives. I shall leave this subject a while, and proceed on the fore-mentioned *Sufferer's* Case.

§ 5. He was surprized on *Saturday* (preceding the Bills) upon drinking a large draught of *bottl'd-Ale*, to quench his droughth, (which his walking into a sweat in a very hot day had much augmented) with a coldness and shivering, sickness at his Stomach, pain in his Head, and weariness all over his Body, which in some few hours turn'd into a smart or violent heat, whereunto, upon some interval of time, a moderate Sweat was subsequent. His Urin did not exceed the colour of Amber, and the Sediment thin and scattered; His Respiration answered his Pulse, which was

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some what swift, large and high, and not very unequal in motion; His Age was some few years beyond Forty, which, together with the soundness of his Entrails, his carnous, plethorick, hail and vigorous Constitution, seem'd strong enough to have struggl'd with a far greater Disease, than this ordinary Autumnal Distemper.

It was named by his men of Physick, *the new Disease*: a name of ignorance, or their accustomed *Asylum ignorantie*, to which they take their refuge, when they know not what the Disease is, or what to call it. One time they shall tell you, it is an *Ague*; another, it is a *Feavor*; a third, it's an *Ague and Feavor*; a fourth, it's *Feavor and Ague*; a fifth, it's *the new Disease*: a denomination so idle, that every Novice in Physick might well suspect they had never read *Hippocrates* or *Galen*; specially, upon observing, that every Autumnal or Epidemick Distemper is by them
 termed

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termed *new* : whereas , the gentle *Pox* excepted , there is not any among all those they have nominated *new Diseases* , but what is amply described in many ancient Authors.

§ 6. The consequence of mistakes in Diseases is so obvious , even to the most obtuse judgments , that it's received for a mathematical deduction , *If the Doctor hath mistaken my Distemper , I am a dead man , or in danger of being so.* And rather than the Doctor will espouse his errour in that point , or permit another (of more sense or experience) to be called in upon him , whereby his Reputation may in the least punctilio be shock'd , or his Fees abated , Thou , and a Thousand more , shall be posted away to the Subterranean Mansions , where all things shall be forgotten , and thy evidence against the said Physician wholly cancell'd. Such is the Ignorance , Avarice , and Barbarian perversity of some Physicians , whom
Authority

Authority and Law do shelter from all manner of Accusations, Scandal, or Reproach.

The matter of this Paragraph is not so intricate, but you may easily be induced to believe, that where so many Thousands do yield their last Breath to Diseases, in themselves not mortal, it must be imputed to error in judgment of your Physician; which, how frequent that is, an instance or two of some vogue Physicians will render a satisfaction more ample. It was Dr. B. Pr. of C— (a person sufficiently known) who gave me the recital of this following Case, at the house of Mr. J. M. Surg.—. A Gentleman, mov'd through care for the recovery of his (neither sick nor well) Daughter, was laps'd into that stupidity of sense, as to believe it was in the capacity of Dr.— to restore her: Upon notice given him, he appears at the Bed-side of the Sufferer, where feeling her Pulse large and quick,
and

and discerning her Skin sprinkl'd with a numerous train of red Spots and Blotches, very gravely pronounces his immature deliberation ; (*viz.*) *That the Sufferer's Life was in more than ordinary danger; through the almost Pestilential malignity that her great Fearor manifested by those red Tokens :* Therefore time was to be taken by the fore-top, and she immediately to take her recourse to strong Cordials, a great many Bed-cloaths, and a warm Room, to expel the malignity. So imminent a Danger, such great Remedies, offer'd by so eminent a Physician, (*oibo!*) could not but be recompenced by a great Fee. The prevalence of these Physick-bulls acquired no other repute, than maintaining the Distemper in the same tone and tenour, or rather, adding to it what they most feared: which gave occasion to the solicitous Parent of the tender Matron, upon a fortuitous meeting of Dr. B

(the

(the Relator of these) to exhibit his complaint of the rudeness of the Distemper, and the inefficacy of Medicines. The Doctor, upon a full hearing of the circumstances, found he had no cause for condoling, but rather congratulating him, in the secure estate his Daughter was in; insinuating, that the hazard of the Disease was much less, than of the Remedies prescribed by the dictates of a deceived opinion in the first Doctor, of the Disease, and its malignity; the Distemper proving no other than a *diaria pluri-
mum dierum*, or a *febris Synocha
imputris*, (commonly so called among practical Authors) occasioned by the ebullition of a plethorick mass of humours, which being by frequent rapid motions and pulsations too much rarified and subtiliated, overflowed the banks of its Vessels, and being diffused into the minute creeks of the ambient *Cutis*, (or Skin) appeared in the shape

of the recited Spots and Blotches ; deserving no other name than meer efflorescencies of the Skin. In consequence of this Theory, the practick was easily chalk'd out ; (*viz.*) That the kindling and inflaming Cordial-Spirits were to be abandoned, the great burthen of Coverlets taken off, and the temperature of the Air in the Room moderated ; the success whereof was manifested in a sudden recovery of her former health, to the great disappointment of so contrary course as was ordered by the other.

§ 7. It is from hence I can be easily persuaded, that, how great an Idol soever a Fellow is set up by the Vulgar, from the false suggestion of Dog-fleying, he shall never arrive to a sagacity of distinguishing Diseases, unless he hath *from the beginning* been train'd up to it, by the conduct of able Professors at home and abroad, and frequently visited Hospitals in several Countreys. Moreover, as in the Art of
Writing,

Writing, Painting, or Engraving, the well forming of the first Letters, Linaments or Figures, prepares an apt disposition in the young Scholar to receive the just impressions of the Habit or Art, whence he shall deservedly be stiled a good Writer, Painter, or Engraver : So, unless the intended young Physician shall be endued with an apt disposition;

1. To attain the Languages, that render the recorded Rules and Theorems of the ancient and modern Physicians intelligible unto him;
2. To be gradually instructed in Philosophy, as well *Machanick* as *Peripatetick* ; also, in the several parts of Theoretick Physick ; as, in the Nature and Constitution of the Body of Man, where true Anatomy bears so great a part ; in the signs, whereby to distinguish the natural and counternatural state of the Body, and to presage the event and issue of the latter ; to know the faculties of all sorts of Food, Flesh, Fish,

Herbs,

Herbs, Air, Water, Drinks, &c.
3. To have discover'd to him the means whereby Diseases, both internal and external, may be removed; and to that purpose, to be acquainted with the faces of Herbs, Drugs, Minerals, Animals, or, summarily, the whole *materia Medica*; their Choice, Prices, Preparations; likewise, all Chyrurgical Instruments, and their uses; in fine, it's necessary he should be a perfect Theoretick and Practick Apothecary, Chymist, and Chyrurgeon: And because he should not want that which puts almost the last hand to render him a Physician, (all others, tho' they have clamber'd up to a Degree, are little different from Mountebanks, or Man-slayers) he is to be very well grounded in the true method of Physick, or order of applying proper Remedies, internal and external, to Diseases, in their just time and *Doses*.

§. 8. And now, after all this *apparatus*

tus we will suppose our Infant-Physician so compleatly dress'd up with these fore-noted School and Academick Ornaments, and his mind so gaudily painted and daub'd with the ancient, uncertain, and some new tickling notions in Medicine, that you may hear the clapper of his Tongue eccho from the East to the West-gate of your Town; Yet, introduce him to a Patient, and grant that he, by appuising or resting his Velvet-Body on his *Japan* Crutch, and fixing his Intellect, by drawing the broadbrimm'd Beaver over his eyes, seemeth to mimick a decrepid Gravity, and by that to weigh himself down to the bottom of your Belly, to rummage for the Disease; when he wakes (for he has only been in's dumps) out of this brown study, he shall no more know the Distemper, or the cause of it, (though he hath read it in Authors twenty times) than the Skipper that never was toss'd on the Ocean before, pretends

tends to find out *Bermudas* by his *Waggenaer* ; Nevertheless doth he adventure to call for Paper and Ink, to figure down a Remedy he never saw before, being only acquainted with the bare Name of it. This you are to swallow, and to render your Body the subject, whereout he is to dig his experience, at the cost of your Health, Life, and Estate. When by his Book-applications he shall thus have brought your crazy Tenement (and, probably, of Hundreds more,) to the ground, the World that consists chiefly of the Vulgar, will then, from the calculation of his numerous experience, (though never so unfortunate) entitle him a *most skilful Doctor*, and in flocks voluntarily surrender their Bodies to his torture. Likewise the Rich and Noble, who take the measures of their sentiments of the Physicians capacity from the crowd of his business, (that profession being wholly out of the horizon of their judgment) shall
accost

accost him with the same temerity. If unto this you shall add, that he is a great Anatomist (which perhaps appears no other than a Dog-fleyer, or a Calfs-head-Dissector) and that he hath scribld a Treatise of the Heart, Lungs, Brains, Womb, or some * other Entrail, * *I mean* (though of no use) that *Treatise.* he is Member of a Herd of learned Q—ks, Renegado-Divines, School-masters, Apothecaries, and Barbers, (a rare hodge-potch of Physicians!) or that he is drawn about streets in his own Coach: these suggestions shall prove a far more alluring bait for the unwary sick people to be caught by.


§ 9 In conclusion, the forementioned School and Academick Institutes (though absolutely necessary) without which none can arrive to the name of a Dogmatick or Rational Physician; yet thereby is little advanced, beyond the Verge of a speculative man, and so notwithstanding

ing must and doth fill Church-yards the best part of his life-time. Therefore that which is the Soul of a Physician, and animates those prævious Dispositions, (for Theory is no other) is *Sagacity* and *Observation*. The former is in a great measure Natural, though improved by Art, and whereby a Physician doth with great facility discover a Disease, its Causes, and proper Remedies. *Observation* is that, which confirms him in such discoveries, and the election of Method and Remedies, and particularly in his Prognosticks. Now, upon application of this Discourse to two or three hundred Physicians, you shall scarce find six, that can justly pretend to the Title of a good Physician, or whose Education doth hardly qualify them to be rendred such. Besides all this, suppose a Physician to be accomlisht in all the parts of his Art, if he be covetous, negligent, dishonest, or uncharitable, he is more capable

capable of defrauding you of your Health, Life, and Money, without danger of being discovered, than one that is ignorant, and un-experienced. These considerations do move a pity and compassion towards such, that being Persons of integrity and honesty do fall under the hands of covetous, negligent, dishonest, or uncharitable Physicians; and adding thereunto, that they are insufficiently Educated, ignorant, in-sagacious, and in-expert (as most are) in what a desperate case are their Patients? But the matter is not much; the greater part of humanity (I should say inhumanity) not deserving a good Medicine, Method, or Care of a good Physician.

C H A P. II.

Of the Specious and false pretences of Anatomical Physicians ; also of the Use and Abuse of Anatomy.

§ I. bservation speaks this truth ; He that dwelleth a long time upon any particular introductory part of Physick, seldom or never arrives to a considerable proficiency in his Art ; so that He that shall (beyond the necessary and competent knowledge in Anatomy, Botany, &c.) Trifle away that season, wherein a young Students intellectuals are in their prime and vigour, upon mangling of Piggs, Cats, Dogs, and Plucks ; or upon gazing and muzzling seven years upon a Hedge, Ditch, or Bankside, to enquire for new Faces of Plants and Herbs, which the petulance of the Earth doth thrust forth,
to

to consume its excrementitious moisture, and sulphurous Sweats, and thereout form such Herbs, which Nature never intended for the health of man, but probably for Garniture of the Fields, or to poison Worms, Moles, Flyes, and other Insects, that destroy Corn, Roots, Herbs and such Vegetables, which God hath provided for humane use. I say, that neither out of such an Anatomist, or such a Botanist, seldom or never grew a good Physician; no otherwise than one who has amused himself with the Philosophy of Colours, Lights, Opticks, Pensils, and Brushes, to an excessive waste of his time, and applyeth himself to drawing of Figures, and afterwards to Painting; this Phantastique must necessarily miss his aim of ever being a Painter, or Limner; because the time, wherein his parts were most capable of improvement, was neglected, and diverted by a curiosity of attaining a knowledge, beyond

beyond what was necessary for his Art.

§ 2. But to speak in terms more plain ; the necessary point of Anatomy consists chiefly in the temperament, Figure, Situation, connexion, action, and use of the parts ; and not in superfluous, incertain, and probably false, and indemonstrable niceties, practised by those, that flea Dogs and Cats, dry, roast, bake, parboil, steep in Vinegar, Lime-water, or *aqua fortis*, Livers, Lungs, Kidneys, Calves brains, or any other entrail, and afterwards gaze on little particles of them through a Microscope, and whatever false appearances are glanced into their eyes, these to obtrude to the World in Print, to no other end, than to beget a belief in people, that they who have so profoundly dived into the bottomless pores of the parts, must undeniably be skilled in curing their distempers ; where-

B ficians,

ficians, who have so belabour'd, and tortur'd the particular parts, are generally the least knowing in the whole body of Anatomy; and the Situation, Connexion, and Action of the parts. On the other hand, there is scarce any Physician, who hath had a due education beyond Sea, but is abundantly more knowing (even beyond what is necessary) in the *Anatomy* of all the parts of the body of man, than any of these particular pretenders.

§ 3. I would enquire, what doth it signify to assert, that all Muscles have two bellies, or are bivertered? Which is false, and the erroneous appearance proceeded, either from over-boiling the Dogs Muscles (and then many more Bellies might have appeared) or was occasioned by dissecting an old withered Curr, whose Muscles are generally full of wrinkles, which might have been taken for so many *venters* of Muscles by such an Anatomist.

And

And what doth it import, to lay claim to the invention of Transfusion of Sheeps blood into the Veins of a Man (though discovered long before) or to measure what proportion of blood passed the Heart in a quarter of an hour? Which computation must likewise prove false, in regard the blood doth not always pass equally, and some men abound in blood much more than others.

My opinion is, that the Studying the Anatomy of all the parts of the body, as much as is necessary, the being well grounded in the Institutes of Physick, Surgery, Pharmacy, and Chymistry, and the frequenting Hospitals abroad under the conduct of experienced Professors, to manuct him as it were into Practice; this I say, would have been a way much more honest, and ingenuous, than by a specious pretence in Anatomy, (being very deficient in the other parts of Physick) to insnare and decoy the unwary vulgar, and

others, to defraud them of their money, and too oft through unskilfulness to ruine their Health, destroy their bodies, and at last whirl'em out of their lives. And yet to my great amazement, with satisfaction to their Friends and Visitors, imagining that their death was inevitable, since the Anatomical Doctor was here concerned, (though) if at the same time, a real accomplisht Physician had procured their Recovery, it would have been judg'd a Distemper easily curable; so that you may hereby discern, some Physicians get a greater reputation by killing, than others by curing. But this shall be evidently proved to you, in the progress of this discourse, where I shall particularly instance the dangerous and unwarrantable methods of Physick now in use.

CHAP. III.

Of the fraudulent pretext of Anatomy by a most unskilful Surgeon, obtruded to the vulgar. Barbarous practice and errors in Surgery.

§ 1. **A**Nd since the knack has proved so successful to these *Trap Physicians*, or *Pseudomedici*, some Surgeons have taken the scent, and fallen into the same path, of which Herd, one who keeps his abode at a City called *Paris*, finding himself rankt in the Reer among the meanest of his faculty (and that deservedly, as deriving his chief Talent only from a Cubb in a Spittle, and not from Practice in Campanes or Naval services, as he ought to have done) by proclaiming himself in all Companies an Anatomist of Rats, Mice, Dogs, and Cats, insinuated into the phancies of the

fenceless Rabble this erroneous consequence, that he can best dress wounds, set bones, take off Legs, cure Claps, and cut the Stone, than knows the Fabrick of the Joynts, Situation of the Entrails, and the ramifications of the Nerves, Arteries and Veins, so that now he is advanced to be the Bell-weather, I should have said, carries the Bell before all the Fraternity; among whom a man must look with a Candle and Lanthorn to find one more ignorant and less skilful; for sure I am, there is not a Hangman in Foreign parts, but knows the structure of the Joints as perfectly as the Gallows; there is scarce a Butcher that deals in Hogs-flesh, but is most exquisite in the Situation of the Entrails; and for the Figure and position of the Muscles, and the dissemination of the Veins and Arteries, Painters are excellently skill'd in; now must it needs follow among these three Anatomists, that the
Hangman

Hangman is the best Bone-setter, the Butcher the best Wound-healer, and the Painter the best bleeder, and opener of Imposthumes?

§ 2. But since the Parisian vulgar from such erroneous premisses draws so false a conclusion, I do pretend to conduct them into a better sort of reasoning, thereby to divert them from following a Bell-weather Surgeon to his Slaughter house.

Anatomy is no further necessary to a Surgeon, than the knowledge of the nature of wood to a Carpenter, or of Stone to a Stone-cutter; Therefore the Situation and Figure of the Bowels, the ramification of the Vessels, and the position of the Muscles, being well understood by a Surgeon, is of absolute necessity, and what further progress he is pleased to make in that science, as it is to him ornamental only, so it cuts off from that time, which ought to be imploy'd; 1. In knowing the Nature, Kinds, Causes

and Signs of Wounds, Ulcers, Tumors, Imposthumes, Fractures, Dislocations. &c. And 2. In reading the Practical Observations of the most Famed Surgeons, as those of *Fabritius Hildanus*, *Felix Wurtz*, *Scul-tetus*, and many others. 3. In knowing all or most Chyrurgical Instruments, and their uses, the numerous sorts of Bandages, Oyls, Unguents, Plasters, Cataplasms, the various dressings, &c. 4. And chiefly, in habituating himself to a dexterity in making use of all the most necessary Chyrurgical Instruments, in the application of all external Medicines, Bandages, and Dressings, and in the reposing of Fractures, and Dislocations; and from this Fourth particular (intimating all the kinds of Manual Operations in reference to the external Diseases of Man) it is the name of a Chyrurgion (*ἡ χειρὸς ἔργον*, or manual operation) is properly derived, being the very summary of Chyrurgery, and whence
 he

he doth principally intitle himself to his profession. To this last he is to arrive, by the instruction and example of his own, and several other good Masters; by serving in several Hospitals at home and abroad, where the rarest of cases may occur; and by his own practice in Armies, or Fleets at Sea. And after all, this cannot be attained without a natural Sagacity in his mind, and an aptness and natural disposition in his Hands. How few good Surgeons there are to be found, may easily be judged by what is premised; yet it is very probable, there are more in *England*, than elsewhere.

§ 3. I have here laid down a measure, by which we may soon fathom this *Bell-weather*, and where in the conclusion he will scarce appear to be so much as the half quarter of a Surgeon; so that this Anatomical device can be termed nothing but decoy, Fraud, or cheat upon the

deceptile vulgus : Who possibly may reply , *Volenti non fit injuria* ; whereunto must be re-joyn'd, *deci-piatur ergo vulgus*.

§ 4. He that could never arrive to so much dexterity of hand , to manage a Lancet, or to a proportion of Judgment to direct him , how deep and how long the Orifice is to be in the opening a Vein , can never by men of sence be determined fit to use the Knife in cutting the Stone, amputating of Members , opening Imposthumes in difficult places, and in performing many other subtiler operations ; certainly such a one, who hath so often failed in a piece of the little Surgery, as Phlebotomy, practised with success by every Barbers Boy , and Surgery-woman , cannot pretend so much to the name of a Manual Operator, as a Farrier, a Cowleech, or a Sow-gelder.

§ 5. To say such a man is a very good Surgeon , but he cannot bleed well, is as much nonsense, as to tell
me,

me, such a one is a very good Painter but draws his strokes crooked; and indeed there be many crooked arms to be seen at this day, that were occasion'd by an ill stroke of this Bell-weather's Lancet; among the rest that were hush'd and stifled, two instances could not be kept from the ears and eyes of the publick; the one was a largely Tumefied Arm of a Gentleman of the Law, accompanied with inexpressible pain, Fever, upon this several Imposthumations, a Gangrene, and Putrid fordid Ulcers, which required deep Scarifications, Cutting, Slashing, besides a vast expence of money distributed among those, that were called in as Assistants: the torture endured for three or four months, and a serious debate at last about cutting off his Arm; and all this occasion'd by the unskilful puncturing the Median Vein, together with the Tendon of the *Biceps Muscul* near it; which error he would not have escaped, had

had he used the ridiculous blunted Lancet of an Anatomical Doctor, unless the point had been blunt likewise; and then how it is to be used, I know not. *Sit ut sit*; The Ulcers were incarn'd, and cicatriz'd at last, but not without leaving so ill an impression, and so great weakness on the Bowels, by gleets suck'd into the circulating mass, that in some time after they were incapable of resisting a small Feaver, that gave him a traverse into the other Hemisphere; but it was after a year and a day. However that expression might very well have been forborn, since there appear'd no premeditated malice in the Surgeon, unless you will suppose malice in præ-designing getting of money, by the cure of the former: or in another case, by a forcible persuasion of a Patient to be cut of the Stone, on purpose for the gaining of twenty Pistols or Guineys. The Operation was performed

med upon the Staff, (that is, with the *Apparatus major*) the Knife forced into the membranous part of the Bladder, too high by an inch, the lower part, (which is interspersed with carnous Fibres, being the proper place;) but no Stone was to be found in this Quarry; however a Gangrene survenes upon the wound, and the party was bubbl'd out of his Life. The Carcass being open'd, a Callosity was discovered near the *Sphincter*, where the *Catheter* commonly stopped, which was one imaginary sign of the Stone, and the other a difficulty, and a partial suppression of Urin upon a violent Cold, throwing Humours to the Bladder, too much weakned by frequent hurts, received from being Probed by the *Catheter*, whence also the callosity proceeded. This Narrative to me favours of ignorance in the Speculative, unskilfulness in the Practick, and Avarice in the Mind, (*viz.*)
of

of adding twenty Pistols to his Patrimony ; which is *Vivitur Ingenio*.

§ 6. It was not a mischance, which is meerly fortuitous and extraordinary, but a continuation of his unskillfulness, that attended the dismal and barbarous *Lithotomy*, or cutting the Stone on a Child of the Steward belonging to the Duke of— who within few days with miserable out-cries and tortures left this World, without leaving any visible cause in his Bladder, for which he was thus mangled ; however here was another addition of twenty Pistols more. Abundance of these examples can be produced ; but what is this to the stabbing the Knife into the *Perineon*, and wholly missing the Bladder, and then by repeating his stroak once or twice, to cause a mortal wound?

§ 7. Can it be termed any thing but the most Butcherly unskillfulness, to cut a young Nobleman, and that (if I am not misinformed, therefore

therefore will not be positive) upon the gripe too, and leave an Ulcer, that turn'd into a *Fistula*, whence to this hour a constant dribbling doth follow him?

§ 8. Another part of this Operation is the extracting the Stone, wherein his error is as obvious, breaking the Stone in the Bladder, lacerating those tender membranous parts in the extraction, and leaving pieces behind, whence the pains have afterwards accrew'd greater than before, the Stone being become angular, and in a short interval augmented to its former bigness.

The total is, that I cannot observe, but four in five do miscarry, and sometimes the whole number.

§ 9. The Venereal practice is another considerable branch of his Chyrurgical exercise, where if we track him, we shall find a great number of Gentlemen, bestowing curses upon him, for running them into the *Pox*, from very insignificant *Gonorrhœas*,

*The Intrigues of
Gonorrhœas, Buboes, and Shankers.*

§ 10. The most manifest error in the least of these accidents (though the consequence is no less than a tedious long Cure, a *Fistula*, *Pox*, or too oft loss of life) is committed in his opening a Veneral *Bubo*, when the one part is scarce soft, and suppurated, and the other hard and indigested; the reason is obvious, and contained in this Maxime, *Pus generat Pus, Matter begets Matter*. Like unto an Apple, that's partly rotten, where, if the rotten is suffered to continue, in a short time converts the whole Apple into a rotten substance; but being separated, the remainder is much longer rotting: And by the same reason, or maxime above-mentioned, it appears, that a Cataplasme of rotten Apples mixt with boild Onions, is a very excellent suppurative.

§ 11. This is not all, the Orifice he made so large, that it extended
from

from one side of the *Bubo*, to the other, giving the Taylors reason for it, that he loved to see his work before him. But what follows? The cold nitrous Air entering, hardneth the remaining immaturated part like to a Stone, putrefieth the soft moist substance of the Glanduls underneath, besides their being the Sink of the Bowels, and consequently subject to receive the putrid noxious humours, that are thrown down from them, no part of the body being more tender, and apt to putrefy than Glanduls. Of necessity this Ulcer was to be kept open, until the fore-mentioned hardness was converted into Matter, whilst in the *interim*, Cataracts of Humours were thrown down, by which turning into a corrupt matter, and *Sordes*, all the tender flesh was devour'd, the little white Vessels of the Glanduls corroded, and the great Veins expos'd to view; which must prove very dangerous. In fine,
in

in spite of all Purges, Vomits, Salivations, and other Revulsions, three quarters of a year scarce accomplisht a cicatrization, without leaving a *Fistula*, and a continual gleet. This and many more which I have seen, might in four days, or somewhat longer, after a compleat suppuration, have been brought to a safe and sound cicatrize. But then our Anatomical Spark would have failed an opportunity, of amplifying his Stock with Thirty or Forty Pistols or Guineys.

§ 12. The Objection is futile, implying in the case fore-mentioned, that where Matter is lockt up, it makes Caverns, *Sinus*, and *Fistula's*; For as Nature is most potent inwards, so likewise is intent upon her own Preservation, the thicker part of the Matter being better digested, consequently milder, less corrosive, and glutinous or slymy, she converts into a membranous substance, by the heat which is most vigorous within
next

next the flesh, to defend it ; and the thinner part that is corroding, a crimonious and ichorous, she protrudes towards the ambient skin, where through its putrid acid Salts it gradually corrodes, and perforates the skin. Hence you may furnish your self with the true reason, why most external Tumours, when turn'd into Imposthumes, most commonly break outwardly, and not one in a Million inwardly.

§ 13. To give you a further instance of Natures self-preservation. Suppose some excrementitious humours (almost homogeneous) collected in the breast, in a short time by its heat dryeth the circumference of those humours, into a *Coat, or Tunic*, (which among Surgeons is called a *Cystis*) to preserve other parts from further annoyance. Now the fore-said humours cannot be converted into Matter, because they are in a manner homogenous, and so Nature secures them from doing any further hurt,

hurt, by locking them up in a *Cystis* : Thus a *Steatoma*, *Meliceris*, and *Atheroma*, are engendred.

§ 14. True it is, where the Air entering in at the Orifice of an Imposthume, or hollow Ulcer, shall have putresy'd or corrupted the appelling humours in the most remote part of the said Ulcer, or Imposthume, into an acrimonious and corroding *Pus*, by keeping it open too long, or by applying Medicines, that are ineffectual, contrary, or putrefying and unctuous, or by negligence in dressing, or by unskilfulness in compresses and bandage, there it's absolutely requisite, the Orifice should be enlarged, or another made, that's near the cavern, where Matter may lurk, to the end that the said Matter may be deterged, and the vitiated temperament of that part corrected; unless he is skill'd in Injections, that are proper, or other Medicines, whose steem may reach, and penetrate to the most retired

retired and abscond cunicle of an Ulcer ; for such Medicines there are.

Another Observation of great importance is, that all Ulcers near Glanduls, by being kept open too long, turn Cancerous, and oft-times incurable.

Tumors collected in a cold part, as suppose about the Tonfils, or any other Glanduls, and tending to suppuration, if opened never so little too early, though they seem sufficiently absterged, and afterwards consolidated, yet they are very apt to be recollected, and appear again about the same season the year following, and this for several years successively ; because there was some small part of the humour left indigested, and hardned (by the nitrous Air entring at the Orifice) which afterwards doth become a Seminary, or Ferment (as others will have it) by length of time converting the appelling humours
into

into its own Nature, whereby at last a new Tumour is ingendred: Therefore except some great urgency (as suffocation) doth indicate apertion by puncture, or incision, it's much more advisable, to give Nature her own time in breaking the said Imposthume, there being no fear, that by such delay any *Cuniculi* or caverns will be made, the reason whereof I have already given you in the foregoing Paragraphs.

§ 15. As I ushered in this discourse with an animadversion of an error in the little Surgery, *viz.* Phlebotomy, so I shall conclude it with another of the same kind, acted by the *Idem* Operator, who being sent for to a Gentleman of Quality, of the T—— to open a Vein, pierced his Tool so deep, that the Neighbouring Tendon received a considerable puncture, which caused it immediately to contract it self into the hardness
and

and unevenness of a Cord, attended with a most unquiet jaſtitating *Fever*, and a pain almost impatible. I being called to advise, what was to be done in this Tragical case, was not of opinion, that as the Wound made by a *Scorpion* was to be remedied by applying the same *Scorpion* to it, so the same Surgeon ought to be continued to heal his own Wounds; But another whose knowledge and skill were sufficiently known to me, was to be imployed, to whom I recommended what external Medicines his Pledgets were to be armed with, and what Emplaster to be super-imposed, leaving the application and Bandage to himself, by which means the Patients Arm was perfectly cured in Six or Eight days.

§ 16. The occasion of this untoward bleeding, was the distorting of the Vein by the Bandage towards the Tendon, so that they lay as it were Perpendicular; whereas had the Vein here by the Ligature

gature been drawn a little from the Tendon, a Blind man could not have acted the least mischief. Now I hope you are convinced, that a pretence to *Anatomy* is a meer Decoy, Trap, Delusion, and Imposture, I shall supersede that Argument, and before I return to the place where I deviated, I will only take off the amaze, why I should fetch a pretending *Anatomical Surgeon* from *Paris* hither, and thus descant upon him, to whose Face and Speech I am wholly a Stranger, though not to his ill success, and *male Practice*; all which I do franckly tell you, proceeds only from an innate principle of discovering Falacies and Deceits put upon the vulgar, that have no rule or measure to distinguish a Meteor in Physick or Chirurgery from such, that without mutuating from others, are indu'd with all the necessary accoutrements of Learning and Experience, that are required in an Artist.

CHAP. IV.

Of Subtilties used by those of the Conclave, to promote their Interest.

§ 1. **S**OME *Physicasters* by reputeding themselves *Virtuoso's*, *Mathematicians*, *Philosophers*, and witty *Cracks*, have insinuated this *Enthymeme* to the Commonalty, that therefore they must necessarily arrive to the top of their profession; for since their porous Brain was capable to imbibe such knotty Mysteries, it's not improbable, they might much easier suck up the quintessence of the Art of Medicine. To this Category belonged that famed Doctor of *Norm.* who being Posted away from his House with a Coach and Four to a Sick Gentleman in the Countrey, an unhappy gawdy *Butterfly* thwarted the Coach, upon
C which

which a halt was made, and the Doctor with the assistance of the Coach-driver, hunted so long, until they had him under the broad brimm'd Beaver. Here an *harangue* was to be made to his conducting Auditor upon the admirable Structure, Shape, Organs, and colours of the *Butterfly*, particularly upon the transparent yellow, of which colour a Cap would better have fitted him than the black Velvet one. The *Butter-fly* being cag'd up in a Box, and reserv'd to a further consideration, the Journey was pursu'd, at the end whereof the Doctor found the Patient just expir'd of a *Synopal*-fit, and the new Widow accosting him with the information, *That her dear Husband had passed through many of them by the help of a Cordial, and so probably might this, had she not, wretched Creature as she was! expected his coming to prescribe another.* But whether the Doctor, besides, the Reprimend, and the want of his

Sostrum,

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Softrum, had the Justice done him, to be sent home on foot, I know not.

§ 2. But the industrious Craft most in use among the Pedantry of Physicians, is the sending forth of Emissaries, that are in acquaintance with any of Note, whose misfortune it is to lie under a main course prescribed by others. To these is to be intimated that such a Doctor (meaning him from whom they have their Credentials) hath in a very short interval cur'd such and such of the same Distemper; and *argumentum ad hominem* to the Patient, who thereupon with much impatience expects the new Doctor, by whom several *flie Items* are given of mistakes committed by his former Physick-man. Now the new Broom is to sweep clean those chinks and corners, which the other never took notice of; and therefore, upon revolving in mind, what hath been hitherto exhibited by his Predecessor without effect, concludes, that re-

medies contrary to the former must necessarily operate some alteration or other, and that sometimes with success. A sort of argumentation that carries subtilty in it. There is now nothing remaining but the charming the Patients fancy to a firm belief and confidence of the intended great work, in these terms ; *Sir, were I to take a Lease of an Estate upon Your Life, I would proceed so and so, and I should not question the enjoying it, to the full satisfaction of my purchase.* What Answer can this pithy Oration merit less from the Patient, than Good Mr. Doctor, *I am sensible I have been abused too much by some, and have suffered both in Body and Purse ; but now I am resolved to put my self wholly into your hands, and follow your Rules strictly : Do with me what you please, and pray accept of this small Fee, (viz. Five Pistols.)* All this while here is but a syllable of God's assistance, either by Doctor or Patient.

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§ 3. An authentick Copy of a transaction of this nature we had four or five years since, in the sickness of a chief Magistrate of *Paris*, languishing under a slow Fever, (*Febris lenta*) arising from a Scorbutick Dyscrasy of the Bloud, and hypochondriack Obstructions, whence proceeded his frequent sour Belchings and Vomitings. Fewer than four or five first rate Physicians could not be thought proportionable to answer the quality of his Person, or the danger of his Disease. In this Consult the *Senior* was the Demiculverin, that made most noise; and according to whose prick'd Song the rest were to tune their Fiddles, that being no other than the common Method of consultation: *Aqua Epidemica*, *Paeonia Composita*, *Spir. Cornu Cervi*, and *Salis Armoniaci*, being some-what allay'd with *Simple Waters*, and sweetned with *Syrup of Gillyflowers*, were in this Council determined Salutifere-

rous, and to be repeated for two months, sometimes interjecting a Milk-Clyster, and a *Diascordium Bolus*, not forgetting the Pearl-Cordial. The Sufferer they found gave good Milk, and therefore these *Heroes* fail'd not coming for their Cream morning and evening. The Patient now grown dubious to what shoar his *Argonaut.e* designed him, did readily bend his ear to a she-visiter, that display'd the colours most admirably in favour of a *Quidam Doctor*, that cured most desperate Diseases by method and Remedies contrary to the opinion of all others. *Dictum factum*, a Coach brings him immediately, who (by the confederacy of the Female Legate) could, upon examining his Urine and Pulse, at sight give him a scheme of all his Pains, Symptoms, and Distempers, even to the surprize of the wealthy Seignior. The Remedies which were too much in vogue among the Gang of Physicians, he knew full well, could

could be no other than hot burning Cordials, such as plague-Water, Spirit of *Harts-Horn*, and that choaking, stinking Spirit of Piss. These had inflamed and sharpened his Blood, tumbled and ruffled his Spirits, and nourisht his Distemper; But be assured Sir, I will cure you in as short a time, as I did Mr. such, and such, who had been ill handled in the same Distemper; Therefore draw back your Curtains, throw off the Blanckets, and set open the Windows, you want Air, you are stifled; clear the Table of all those Viols and Galley-pots; your Blood needs Ventilation, Contemperation, and Dulcification; your Spirits must be quieted, smoothed, and allayed. Here observe, the course is steered diametrically contrary, heating Medicines are to be changed for coolers, *Alcalies* for *Acides*, and exalters of the *Sulphur* of the Blood for *Narcoticks*

Instead of those fiery Comfor-

ters, I do recommend *Pippin* or a *Lemon-Poffet*, and a delicious Tincture of *Roses* ; take sometimes a draught of the one, and sometimes of the other ; every second night drink two or three Spoonfuls of this appeasing Cordial upon going to Bed, it will compose you to rest, and allay the tumult of your Spirits. The issue proved successful. His Vomiting was repelled, his drought extinguish'd, appetite restored, and strength so recovered, that in a Fortnight the dying *Testator* was congratulated in the Streets by those, that accidentally met him, of his wonderful retrieve out of the Jaws of *Orcus*. But it's to be remarked, that this course was first intimated by one Major *W.* and privately carried to the Dr. who did not want craft to make it his own, and by some fly alteration wholly appropriate it to his particular invention, which occasioned the old Gentleman to deify him in his Calender, and not only

only forced him upon all his sick acquaintance, but would send some one or other of his Domesticks to any afflicted with Distempers, where he conceived the Authority of his name might prevail, though too many never survived the appointed minute, to render his Worship their due acknowledgement for his over-officious care. So that it's evident, that the rule of contraries in his case was only fortuitous and empirical to his *Medico*, which without all peradventure to a good Physician would have been of choice and rational election; though such a transition, as it is rarely to be used, so a more than ordinary caution and prudence is to be observed by such, that shall have occasion to imitate it.

§ 4. Those, who shall have listed themselves in the service of the great God, and by assuming Orders, distinguish themselves from the Laity, exercising that most honourable Function, by Praying,

Preaching, and their exemplary Life, and Conversation, to the glory of their great Master, and the saving of Souls from perdition; Those I say, that shall do this only for a time, until they have subdued the Hearts and Inclinations of all, or most of their Parishioners to their own Service and Devotion then out of I know not what pretended scruple of Conscience, shall out of avarice prove Renegadoes (*Scelus horrendum!*) from the Divine Ministry to the exercise of Physick, in expectation of having all their Auditors to be their Patients, are of all mankind to be abominated, as being wholly incapable to arrive to the least competency in that Art, where so long Study and Experience are required. And certainly those that make use of such a *Renegado* Physician, upon a sentiment, that God Almighty will give a peculiar Blessing to the endeavours of his *quondam* Servant, who in reality appears to be a
meer

meer Atheist, make a false conclusion, since Divine Justice cannot be supposed, to return any other than malediction, and confusion upon the undertakings of all such, that shall exchange his Eternal Celestial Reward for a Transitory Worldly Salary.

§ 5. If you look for a plain demonstration of the preceding Paragraph, behold here is one out of many. A *Renegade* Physician in the Patrowl of his officious Visits, drops into the House of a noted *Painter*, who upon the usual Complement of, *how does your Husband?* was thankfully answered by the Wife, he had been attacked by an *Ague*, but at present his Fits were so much abated by the benefit of Nature, (a gentle looseness of three or four Stools a day, carrying off the humour as she thought,) that they were scarce perceptible. Here in the declination of the Disease, thought the *Renegade*, was an opportunity of getting Reputation,
and

and therefore in imitation of the *Serpent, tertia Genesis*, seduces the woman into the opinion, that the *Ague-fits* would soon re-assume their former vigour, unless some proper Remedy was taken, wholly to extirpate them, and that such a Secret he was Master of, which in the time of a *Hixius Doxius*, did infallibly cure all intermittent *Fevers*. These words falling with such a zeal from the counterfeit holyman, induced the woman (on whom as on all others, the *Imperative Mood* doth devolve, during the *Inter-regnum* of the Husbands sickness) to use her coercive power upon her sick Painter, who must and should take, whatever he prescribed. Six Doses of the *Jesuits Powder* formed into Pills, were mark'd down to be swallowed, Eight Pellets every four hours. The second exhibition dammed up his Looseness, and consequently the Fits were raised to a higher pitch than ever. Notwithstanding the remaining

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maining Doses were advised with a *continuando*, which stopping all the avenues of Nature, and forcing those excrementitious humours, that Nature before had separated, and thrown to the Guts, into the great Vessels, the intermittent was now turned into a continual *Feaver*, attended with a great drought, black Tongue, *delirium*, low Pulse, &c. This boistrous Hurricane threatening nothing but Shipwrack of the Decumbents life, and the Reputation of the *Revolted Divine*: to save the latter, he calls in the great Warden of the Faculty, who to recompence the courtesie the *Rengade* had done him, in giving him the occasion of getting a *Pistol-Fee*, could do no less, then on the spot immediately to naturalize his spurious Practice into Legitimate, by declaring, that what had been directed by that worthy Physician, nothing could be better, nothing more proper. Now the Physick Doctor

Doctor having received Pardon and Absolution from the *Papa Medicorum*, both agree in a consult to give the Patient the last Unction by their joynt-prescription of Cordials, and the *Diasinapios* gargle; (by this you know who was Pope) to disim-bogue his Throat, that was cram'd up with tough viscous humours, forced up by the *Panacean* Bark; though with a *non obstante*, in two or three days the sufferer bids 'em both *Buenas noches*. This was a Scene so Tragical, that the poor Painter never yet had expressed upon Canvas, and less dream'd, he should have been the principal Actor on the Physicians *Theatre*.

§ 6. Can it be imagined, that one who had for several years mounted the Pulpit, should to increase his Fame in Physick, be guilty of so palpable an Imposture, as to assert publickly, that by giving six grains of Salt of *Amber*, he had caused a Dropsical Patient to piss the

the measure of a Kilderkin? In short,
libera nos from those, that practise
Physick *in Nomine Domini.*

CHAP. V.

*Of false Methods of Physick in malign
Fevers, great and Small Pox.*

§ I. **T**He Answer *Capivac* made
to his *Polonian* Scholar,
demanding his secrets in Physick,
that he should read his Method, and
then he would have his secrets, is by
many a Drone drawn into such con-
sequence, that he conceives himself
abundantly Doctorated, when he
shall have muzzled some few months
in the Institutes of Physick, wherein
the *Methodus Medendi* is that part,
which puffs him up, and makes his
fingers itch to be doing with the
unfortunate Sick, that shall become
his first Patients. As then, so ever
after he is strongly opinionated, that
the

the Method of applying those inconsiderable stumps. of Medicines and Remedies, decipher'd in his *Fernelius* or *Sennertus*, is the Crown of the work, which must, and will advance him to be the *Archia-*ter of the Town. It is in this, that one Fool doth value himself above the other, because his Method is different, and consequently in his opiniatreness better. Hereof I will give you a tast, that must necessarily disrelish all ingenious Palates. The received Method of courting continual putrid Feavers, which pleads an antiquity of above two thousand years, was not long since not so little scorned by a Physician of the faculty, as his newly invented one much extolled, and the imitation recommended to all others, though by me no less admired, for not killing the Patient, being attended with a continual *Feaver* in the third climacterick of his age, whose symptoms, as a *Delirium*, very black
Tongue,

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Tongue, insatiable drought, and broyling heat, spoke it sufficiently malignant. The Morning after bleeding, our *Parisian Doctor* empties him with a Purge of *Decoct. senæ. Ger. and Man.* Next day after his Devotion at *Mass*, upon his visit finding him worse, interpreted by him to happen, because he was not sufficiently emptied, immediately caused him to swallow the same Potion with an addition; Still worse and worse, notwithstanding repeats the same Purgative six or eight Mornings successively; All his Symptoms persisted in the same tenure of Malignity, until the Dr. had given over Purging, and then much ado abated, and at last the *Sufferer* recovered.

§ 2. The Moral this Methodist abstracts from the preceding management, was, that Quotidian Purges are *adequate* Remedies of malignant continual *Feavers*; though by me contrarywise constructed,
viz.

viz. That those daily evacuations raised the ebullition of the Blood, hindred the digestion of humours, prevented the transpiration of the fuliginous malignant *Salts* through the Pores, enraged the vital and animal Spirits, and were the sole cause that obstructed the Cure: a tendency whereunto did not appear before the *Alexandrian Garthartick* was omitted. This young man had more than *Hercules* in his Nature, that could at once thus struggle with two enemies, the *Feaver*, and those Purges; and if any thing is properly termed a Physicians trying of Skill, Experiments, tricks, or *Impune ludere de corio humano*, this was. And if this be *Methodus medendi*, I desire to know of Mr. Dr. what is the *Methodus occidendi*? However not to rob him of the honour of the first Inventor, I must do him Justice, in Recording, that it was he, who was first Author of exhibiting *Mercury* in the Morning, and *Diacodium*
at

at Night against Hysterick vapours; which Method did more than answer his expectation, by raising a Salivation several days after.

§ 3. But I would have this Noble Doctor not be so arrogant, as to engross all new Methods to himself, since there are others of his Brethren of the faculty of *Paris*, who make much more noise than himself, particularly the *Doctor of Contraries*, who with *Opium* and *Jesuits-Powder* shall make more various sorts of passes at Diseases, than ever any *Roman* Gladiator with his Weapon; and these shall be hits, and do execution. As for instance, if the Doctor is applyed unto, for his assistance against a continual *Feaver*, according to his last good or ill success in the like case, gives his direction for bleeding, or omits it; then with an unparell'd assurance makes at the Distemper with an ample Dose of the *Jesuits-Powder*, pursuing
this

this fierce onset with a fresh supply of the same Bark every fourth hour; And finding the fiery adversary provoked, produces his other Champion (*Opium*) to encounter him: so between these two *Bravos*, frail Nature doth too oft lie down, and yield, and the Patient is brought to his *ultimum vale*.

§ 4. The *Small Pox*, (a Distemper so unaccountable to most Physicians, and therefore Empirically treated, whence Nurses do equally vie with their Worships in the Cure) is by this *Generalissimo* (contrary to all sense and experience) countermined with Spirit of *Vitriol* and *Opium*, by which beyond all others he is infallible in procuring an *Euthanasia*. Good God, how the Universities do rob the Plough! But *a propos*, let me make an offer to this grand Minister of Medicine, if his humour holds of making purchases upon the lives of his Patients, I will *bona fide* for

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for one years purchase, sell him Annuities upon the lives of all (or none ; for some Natures are so robust, that nothing can subdue, and therefore some few may escape) he shall treat with the Bark and *Opium* in continual Feavers, and with *Spirit of Vitriol* and *Laudanum liquidum* in the *Small Pox*.

§ 5. Ships cannot be steered so many various and contrary courses by one Wind, as Physicians tumble and toss the same Diseases by this single part of Medicine, called *Method*. So here we have another of a bouncing Fame, that ordered cooling Juleps for a young Lady his very near Neighbour, until the *Small Pox* budded forth, then bleeds her the day before she expired, and commands to be given 60 drops of Spirits of *Harts-horn*, one hour, and sixty drops of Spirits of *Sal Armoniac* the other hour, and so *de hora in horam* to be continued in a few spoonfuls of a very brisk Cordial.

Cordial. This Method was persisted in, until she died with some of the Cordial in her Mouth. In case of this Nature, I should prefer the counsel of *Celsus*, *That it is better to let a Patient die, than to kill him.*

§ 6. The attendant that exhibited the Drops, gave me this account, and probably to make the number of Drops seem more prodigious, might express ten or twelve Drops in a Dose more than what was given; however, it was a vast quantity. And the *Catholic* Apothecary, to hush the matter, kept the Receipts so close, that a view could not be purchased at any rate. The bleeding I presume was advised to stop the *Hæmorrhage* at the Nose, and so two Taps set running at once, must soon exhaust the tender Cask.

§ 7. It was an undaunted boldness of Method, that lately inspired another Physick Doctor, to give
his

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his Patient three or four Gobbets a day, each mixt with Sixty, sometimes Seventy, sometimes Eighty, and sometimes Ninety Grains of *Mercury Sublimate dulcis*, and these reiterated, until eight or nine Ounces of *Mercury* was swallowed. It's remarkable, that here was an half ounce, five, and six Drams, that is three hundred and sixty Grains of *Mercury Sublimate Dulcified*, or prepared *Quick-silver*, taken each four and twenty hours.

But I believe, your ears itch to hear, for what it was the *Sufferer* was condemned to this Penance, and what became of him, being thus tortured by the *Physick Inquisition*. His crime was getting a small *Shanker*, which a Surgeons Boy had unskilfully cicatrized, without Purging him more than once or twice. Four or five months were scarce elaps'd, but the malignity is mounted up Stairs, and daubs his eye-brows, and hairy scalp with crusty Scabs, being
coverlids

coverlids to little Ulcers underneath them ; a while after the sinful Distemper takes a career downwards, and there on the lower part of the *tibia*, intrenches within a circumvallation less than a Crown-piece, mining into the Bone night and day, and causing a most exquisite pain, especially nocturnal ; then a Coach-keeping Apothecary takes him to task, and with Pill and Diet continued for a month or six weeks, removes all but the shin-pain, where I should have told you, a *Node* was risen. After this, the Coach-keeper delivers the Patient up into the hands of the fore mentioned *Dottissimo & Expertissimo medico delli incurabili*, who leads him a dance of *Mercury*. What new steps and Coupees the Doctor made in this Courant *laverole*, I have already given you a Breviate. Nothing remains, but to acquaint you with the intended burden of the Song, and that was by raising a Salivation, to cast out the *Beelzebub*.

Know

Know therefore, that the *Mercury* did not come out at his Bung hole, for he seldom had more than one natural Stool, as they call it, and some days had none; neither did the Patient salivate. If you enquire then, what became of the *Mercury*, the Doctor tells you, it made its *exit per poros cutis*; this is *quasi vero* indeed. The truth is, he did not salivate a salivable *Lympha*, as most do, but instead thereof he he voided a pint, and a pint and half a day of coagulated or clotted blood, and sometimes long stinking ragged ropes of sincere Blood; but as I said before, no *Lymph*, either thin, slimy, or ropy, so that a Gallon and half, or two Gallons of Blood was forced out of his Throat, and his Jaws. The Surgeon who understood the affair much better, and in my opinion may deservedly be rank'd among the most expert and knowing of this age steps in between, and very modestly offers

D himself

himself a Mediator between the Doctor and Patient, and by undeniable arguments reduces the Doctor to reason, and thereby to a Truce; of which the chief Article was, that for the space of a month or six weeks he would desist all acts of hostility, and for that time leave off his *Mercurial Bombs*. In the *Interim*, the *Sufferer* was to gather his forces out of a nourishing Dyet, and then by mutual agreement the War was to commence again; But so it happened, that I was consulted before the expiration of the term limited; and upon a full rehearsal of all transactions, I found that the Coac-hkeeper had pushed on the point so far, that here was no Salivation necessary; which had it been continued *ad infinitum*, could never have scaled or scraped the Shinbone, and therefore a Caustick was agreed to be applied, to arrive to the intention just before mentioned, and a Compound *Sassa* Drink prescribed

prescribed to be mixt with equal parts of boil'd Milk, to drink thrice a day, *Horis Medicis*. Brevity obliges me, not to tell you, how this Salivation, (had it been requisite) was to have been managed with less, than the twentieth part of *Dulcis*. This is not all, here is a *skeleton* indeed survived the *Mercurial Wars*, and I must allow, that so great an impression and weakness is left upon his Bowels, that their tone and strength will not be recovered, until the *Resurrection*. By this advice I am almost assured, I have *Clenched* the Nail on the other side. But the quantity of the *Mercury* given in a Venereal case, bears no proportion to those vast Doses of *Jesuits-Powder*, our *Excellentissimo* gives in continuall *Feavers*, or numerous drops of *Laudanum Opianum Liquidum* in those, and most other Distempers.

C H A P. VI.

*Of the Bold and Fatal Practices of
the Conclave.*

§ 1. **U**Pon those, that lay so weighty a stress on their Opiniator *Methods*, ought to be imposed a Voyage to *Russia*, there to exercise their *Galenicisms* upon the *Bojars*, and others of their next subordinate quality, who receive Physick from the hands of their *Medico's* upon no other condition or terms, than if the Pills, Potions, Powders, and Bleedings, have not the pretended success, those that advised them, are to justify the rationality and experience of them upon their own Bodies, in a double proportion: As thus; a Noble Patient having by three or four Bleedings received a palpable prejudice, or possibly his untimely dispatches
to

to the other World, the advising Physician for a punishment of his unwarrantable and unskilful rashness, is to be blooded six or eight times; or if by a plenary Purge he should happen to eradicate the Disease and abounding humours, together with the Life and Soul of the Patient, the Physician is obliged to swallow down double the quantity of the Purge, which if he survives, he expiates his crime, and justifies his practice at the cost of his own Body. I hope that you believe, that those Physicians, upon return to their own Countrey, will appear well seasoned with caution, mature deliberation, and conscience, much different from those, whose *Memoires* I have so lately presented you.

§ 2. Had this Justice of *Russia* in any wise awed a Physician of the *Conclave*, he would with much more care and caution have ballanced the force of his Purge, with

the strength of the Patient. A wealthy Merchant on *P. H.* unto whom he had prescribed *Senna, Agaric, rad. Afari, Syr. Ros. Sol de Spin. Cern. &c.* In a quadruple dose, to what I formerly did use to ordain for him, and whom I had twice recovered out of the hands of three of his Elder Physick Brethren, beyond the purport of their *Prognosticks*, or expectation of his Visiters. So it was, that the Cathartick fore hinted operated by Vomit, and Stool, beyond the number of a hundred, and being no longer able to sustain the combat, sitting on the Bed-pan, yields his Ghost to him that gave it. Upon my return from the Country, where the concern of my own health had detained me a considerable time, I expostulated the matter with the Apothecary (that in my absence had preferred the Physician to this employ) why he had not shewn my Bills, prescribed in a former fit of
Sickness,

Sickness, to his *Excellency*, whence he might have taken just measures of the *Idiosyncrasy*, and strength of the Sick person? He readily told me, he had so done, but the Doctor took little notice of them, replying by a particular Method he had done greater feats in *Agues*, than this seemed to require. However the case being irrevocable, it was desired, few words might be made of it, and therefore as you see, I have not made many. But did the publick good so much influence any honest judicious Physician, as to become an *Observer* of such Methodists, in the space of a year he might exceed a Volume larger than the *Septuagints*; but then for that term it's necessary he should have a *Sauve garde*, to save his brains from being knockt out.

C H A P. VII.

Concerning the Description of the true Method of Physick, whereby a Physician is distinguish'd from a Quack.

§ 1. **B**Y matter of fact it's made appear, what great deeds are pretended by *Method*; Next let's put to the scrutiny, what wonderful thing this is, and what may be expected from it. The Method of Physick is a rational order of Remedies to be applyed to the body of man, to cure Internal and External Diseases; which consists, first in the knowledge of the Distemper, and cause thereof, the Election or Choice of proper sufficient Remedies, and then reasoning within himself, which Remedy ought to be applyed first, when, and how, which Second, and Third, &c.
How

How long each is to be continued, and when the First, Second, or Third is to be changed. So that here you see the *Method of Physick* implies naturally two particulars; First, the knowing of the Distemper and Cause; Secondly, adequate Remedies, that shall remove those Distempers, and their Causes. Hence are made these deductions. 1st. That Distempers and Remedies are *Relata*, in reference to the *Method of Physick*, the Disease being the *Relatum*, and the Remedy its *Correlatum*. 2^{ly}. Since in Logick it is a trite axiome, that *Relata* do mutually constitute and abolish each other (*Relata sese mutuo ponunt & tollunt*) there can be no Method of Physick, where at the same time there is not a Disease, and a proper adequate Remedy, to cure that Disease; and therefore in respect of the *Methodus* are inseparable. 3^{dly}. There is necessary (according to what my description of *Methodus* doth express)

a Ratiocination in the Physician within himself, the result whereof makes a practical *Indication*, or conclusion: Thus, This Distemper is hot, therefore the Remedy must be cooling; it is caused by a Plethory, therefore Bleeding is the Remedy; or a Cacochymy, therefore purging is to be advised. So that the reasoning part is nothing else, but the apprehending rightly the nature of the Disease, and collecting thence, what Remedy it naturally doth point at, shew, or indicate; and therefore the Disease, Cause, urgent Symptoms, and strength of the Patient, are properly called *Indicantia*, or pointers at Remedies; the Remedies pointed at are termed *Indicata*; and the collecting, concluding, or summing them both up is named the *Indication*. 4^{ly}. As then the *Methodus Medendi* doth imply the knowledge of all Diseases, Causes, Symptoms, and what parts they are inherent in, and likewise the knowledge

knowledge and experience of all Remedies, so it doth consequently comprehend the sum, and substance, or total of the whole Art of Physick, and is the end and the ultimate point, whereto all the parts of Physick do tend, and therein concenter; so that only he, that is Master and Doctor in the Method of Physick, doth alone deserve the Name and Title of a Real Physician; all others that pretend to Physick, being Empiricks, Quacks, or Mountebanks.

§. 2. Having briefly and generally thus described the true measure of distinguishing real from pretended Physicians, let us also descend to some Particular. I am not only of opinion, but possibly certain, that notwithstanding all the delusions of Anatomy, great Scholarship, wonderful parts, Vaunting and Boasting, the seat and causes of most Diseases are unknown and mistaken by the Commonalty of Physicians, as I shall make evident in another place

of

of this Treatise. Wherefore those, which I have Entitled *Methodists*, are no other than, *Pseudo-methodici*, as neither understanding Diseases nor Remedies, and consequently neither the *Indicantia*, *Indicata*, nor *Indication*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of False Methods, and Methodists.

§ 1. **T**hey are those False Methodists, who boast, that with *Opium*, and *Jesuits Powder*, they can cure all Diseases, though instead thereof they either Palliate for a time, or too oft send their Patients to their Ancestors. Neither are they advanced to much higher form, that imagine ordinary Dispensatories are sufficiently stock'd with Medicines adequate to the Cure of all Diseases, whereas they contain few others, than such as may serve for Vehicles for greater Medicines,

Medicines, or are only virtuated to remove slight superficial Distempers. Whence I may justly conclude, among a hundred Physicians you shall find Ninety five Learned Mountebanks, and possibly five Real Physicians; which confirms that distinction to be truly Logical, that there are two sorts of Mountebanks, the Learned, (though God knows, too many of them are very defective even in the School-Discipline) and the other Illiterate, who make their shew on their Banks or Stages they mount (whence issues their Name) or on the Corners of Streets on Posts, obtruding a thousand Falsities to the Vulgar, to defraud them; whereas the *Learned Quacks* appear on their Anatomical Theatre, or Coaches, and privately in the Patients Houses Quack their Abilities, that the Distempers they find the sufferer is afflicted with, they have frequently met with in such and such, and do

do not question to cure him as well as others ; though probably never saw the like before , and do as little perform their Promise in recovering him , as the others they hinted. Moreover , if one of these Learned Empiricks shall with a lump of Money be dismiss , leaving him to another of the same Association , who shall be a most confident undertaker also , and at the same time blame and cast dirt on his predecessor (a Brotherly kindness) picking the Patients Pocket dextrously , and to prevent a third shall not be called upon , to succeed him , from whom he is conscious to be served , as he did the other , puts all to the push , by either Killing or Curing. Now pray what is all this , but down right Mountebanking in a Learned way ? Is there any of them , who doth not pretend , either a secret in his Method , or in the Remedies ? which I have already Illustrated ; is *Non-sense* ; for there

is

is no Method without Remedies, nor proper Remedies without Method. It is no other than Mountebanking, to advise Syrup of Steel to all Chronical Patients, and so put their whole stress upon one Medicine, making that his *Panacea, fac totum, Panchreston*, and universal Remedy: what is become of Method here, whence a Practitioner is stiled *Medicus Rationalis*, in opposition to an Empirick, that relies wholly upon Experiments, and Secrets, whence sometimes he cures, but very oft kills, and that for applying his Remedies without Reason or Method.

§. 2. The courses and Remedies used by most of the *Conclave of Physicians* of P. are chiefly these. 1. In acute Distempers, the Jesuits Bark, and *Opium*. 2. In Chronical Diseases, either the Milk Diet. 3. Or the Steel Course, or Purging Mineral, and Mineral Steel Waters. 4. Or Bath Waters. As for Purging, Glystering, Blistering, and Bleeding,

ding, they are fortuitously directed according to Mr. Doctors *Capritio*. 5. The Cordial course; to this *Classis* belongs the Spirit of *Harts-horn*, and the Spirit of *Piss* succinated. It is confessed, they do somewhat exceed *les Medecins de trois S.* (*son, seign' & sena.*) in their number of courses, but not a jot in their Methods. Now for Physicians who pretend to be *Medici legales dogmatici, rationales*, and *Veri Methodici*, to tye their Hands and Pen to only five Spurious Remedies, because they are applyed by them without Method, as you shall read hereafter, is as much Mountebanking in their Coaches, as the vending *Orvietan* on a Stage.

C H A P. IX.

*Of two sorts of Mountebanks, viz.
The Anatomical Theatre-mounter,
and the Bank-mounter ; together
with the Tricks of the former.*

W Ere it put to debate,
which of these two sorts of
Sharlatans, viz. The *Anatomical
Theatre-mounter*, or the *Orvietan
Bank-mounter*, is the greater Impo-
stor, would beyond all peradventure
be determined by men of Brains, in
favour of the latter, who openly
confesses, what he is ; a Vagabond,
that rambles from one Town or
Country to another, to divert the
People by making Shows, and Sell
Orvietan for six Pence the Tin-Box ;
if you believe you have over-bought
your self, think the *Rary-Show* is
almost worth it, and so the fraud
is

is not much : But on the other hand, the *Anatomical-Quack*, by false suggestion of great Learning, long Experience, and what not, secretly and methodically poisons your Body, and cuts your Purse, with a greater confidence than any Pick-Pocket, because he is warranted by Laws, and Priviledges of

*I mean the
Chamber of
Phys. of
Par.

the *Conclave*. * Therefore there is no sort of men I look upon with greater contempt, than many *Physick-Doctors*, and do not only abandon such sort of acquaintance for their *malè* practice, but other fordid Actions; for certainly if you look for Avarice, Envy, Malice, Pride, Ignorance, Slandering, Backbiting, Flattery, Lying, and Defrauding, you may find it in a *Conclave* Physician; Hypocrisie is an instrument he manages with incomparable dexterity, the Church-door shall no sonner be opened, but *Ecce* Mr. Doctor, sitting in the most
visible

visible Seat, Grave, Deaf, Dumb, and immoveable, as if an *Apoplexy* of Devotion had seized him, out of which his *Apothecary* is to raise him, by knocking at half Sermon at his Pew-door, to fetch him away post to a dying Patient; by which means he draws the Eyes of the whole Congregation after him; but instead of going to the pretended House of Visitation, they both drop into a *Cabaret*, there to pass the fatigue of a Forenoon *Sunday*. This knack of confederacy is to be repeated several Dominical days, until it hath made an impression of the People, that he is a man of importance, and of great Physick-business.

Thus I remember two Physicians at *Paris*, grew famous; the one being called *Le Sier de Tattle*, had by frequenting the Convents of all Sects, made a vast inroad into the good opinion of the Zealots, and by that means halled in Shoals of Patients, whereof

whereof three fourths within his forty years practice are not to be spoken with on this side the Moon. The other was the *Sieur Phlegmatique*, known better to most men by that Name than any other ; In his younger years the dulness of his Apprehension, the imperfection of his Memory, and the natural sluggardness of his Mind, (all contributing to a very slender proficiency in his *Latin Grammar*) made a Diagnostick to his Parents, that he was gifted with too little Sense and Eloquence for a Lawyer, too shallow a Memory for a Preacher, and therefore what should they make of him but a Physician, arguing that his heavy dulness would grow up into Gravity, his minute Apprehension would be over-sufficient to understand a Disease, and his curtailed Memory would serve well enough to remember a Medicine. Into a Doctor by length of standing he was dubbed, and now
to

to force a Trade of Pulse feeling and Piss-gazing, he lays his Plot in the Church, where his constant appearance with a broad-brim'd Hat, the little Band, an austere Gravity, and dull Countenance, soon gained him the Title of an Honest Conscientious knowing Physician, which Character happily commends him to an Hospital, the reputation whereof, how undeservedly soever, brings any man into vogue, as it did also him, whom succession of time at least creates Father of the Family of Physicians, still endeavouring to mimick the part of an Honest Conscientious man, and how far in that he acted the Hypocrite, this subsequent narrative of his uncharitableness will attest, *viz.* a poor woman accosting him with an Urinal of her sick Husbands water, and lest that should puzzle him, doth express particularly all the grievances, complaints, and symptoms of the poor labourer,

labourer, that in his condition was obliged to receive Alms from the Parish, being indeed incapable of getting his Bread by his Sicknefs. The Doctor having given the round thofs to the Urinal, instead of the courteous fmile due to the Rich for their Fees, frowns on the poor Creature, and asks her, *Whether her Husband had fourty Pound to spend on a Physician?* she answers, *Her Husband was a very poor man;* to this the Doctor replys, *Woman what do you come to me for then?* However she had a Groat, which was all she had left in the world, and offer'd it to the Doctor for casting the water which he had the Conscience to accept.

After fo plain and full demonstration of the insufficient Education, Ignorance, and perverse means of *Conclave Physicians*, who can blame the *Babylonians* for banishing them out of their City, as you may read, *Heredot. lib. 1. and Bo-*
dinus

diuus de republ. p. 573. gives an account, that *Rome* for the space of six hundred years kept out all Physicians, which caused her to flourish in numbers of Healthy Subjects, more than ever she did since their admission. How little esteem the *Romans* had for them *Quintilian* tells you, *lib. 2. c. 2.* for they would not grant them the priviledge of building their Temple dedicated to *Æsculapius* within the City, but assign'd them a mean place out of the Town, whither Slaves used to resort, *Sueton. in Nerone. and Seneca. 3. de benef. cap. 24.* Neither is it to be doubted, if all other Countries imitated *Rome* in the banishing Physicians, as is frequently practiced in *Muscovy*, they would enjoy the fruits of Health by the natural dictates of their reason, and experience of familiar remedies, and Diet, to a higher degree, than now they do, in being imposed upon by *Amethodici* (as *Galen* terms them, and *Pseudo-medici*;

medici ; as *Montaigne* in his *Essayes* well observes *fol. 780.* Of a Sick man being asked by his Physician, what operation he found from the Medicines he had given him, he answered, *He Sweated Violently. That is well,* quoth the Physician: At another time he asks him again, how he had done since? he said, *He had felt an extream Coldness, and a great shaking: That is well,* saith the Physician. The third time? he asketh him again, *How he did,* he answers, *I find my self to swell and ready to burst, as if I had the Dropsie; That is well again,* cries the Physician. Upon this it happened, one of his Domesticks came to inquire of him, how he did: *Indeed my Friend* (saith he) *by being well I die.* This recital doth resemble another, that happened in the next Climate, where an Apothecary conducting a Dropsical Patient to a Physician, he advi'es to empty him. The Apothecary having

ving given him a Dose of *Jalap*, and not finding the Dropicalls Belly lessened, returns to the Physician, who directs to empty him more, which he did ; but soon after the Doctor meeting the Apothecary, asks how his Patient did ; the other told him, *He was dead*, then saith the Doctor, *You have emtied him too much.*

This trite Aporism (*viz.* that there is nothing so hurtful or Poisonous, be it Spider or Toad, but hath its use) cannot be universal, unless it may comprehend the use of pretended Anatomical Physicians, which indeed is great and necessary in a populous Country, where neither Famine, Pestilence, or War have had any footing for many years. In this Case men would devour one another, the place not being extensive enough to feed all, were it not, that Physicians by their *male* practice prevented the Plethory of Inhabitants. Moreover, they help

off with a great quantity of the Manufacture of the Nation, as Mourning-Cloath, Sack and Claret, Crape, Hannen, Drugs and a hundred Commodities more; and imploy thousands of hands, as Coffin and Grave-makers, Clerk, Sexton, Tailors, Shoo-makers, and what not.

To put a conclusion to this subject, I shall only add; three fourth parts of the World spin the thread of their Lives to a greater length, without the help of these imposing Physicians, meerly by observation of Remedies their Country affords, and applying them according to their natural sense, therein exceeding all other *European* pretenders, the proof whereof *India* manifestly gives, in their not only Curing themselves to a Miracle, but also others, that came out of *Europe*, who oft when Physicians have left off, are recovered by the *Indians* in a moment. The *Ille Peste* being there an Epidemick Disease, but much fiercer

fiercer, and infinitely more painful, than what it is here, when a Patient hath been Clyster'd, and Drench'd by a *Batavia* Physician for several days to no purpose, his last refuge is to some Skilful *Indian*, who makes no more ado, but scrapes some of the Pith of the *Coco-nut* in water, boils it an hour or two, which is no sooner swallowed by the Mifcreant, but his pains are removed, as if with a Charm, and taking it once or twice more, Cures him Infallibly,

So likewise in a continual Feavour, where Bleeding, Clystering, and Juleping have been ineffectual, the scorch'd Patient sends for an *Indian*, who by besmearing him with a peculiar Ointment, (made of some of their Juices, and a sort of fat Clay) puts him immediately into a great Sweat, which is no sooner off, but the man feels himself perfectly well. By this, and many other instances, I would press my former argument

over again, that without good effectual Remedies, Method signifieth not a straw. And what concerns their five Courses, mentioned *fol.* 105. I dare undertake in a weeks time, to inform the most Illiterate capacity, having only a memory equal to the *Sieur Phlegmatick*, how to mannage those five Courses with a better method, and far greater success, than any of these Anatomical Pretenders ever were fortun'd with. And since the faculty, as it is us'd, favours so much of Cheats, Frauds, and Chance slaughters, I can easily make it appear, that it is possible, to comprehend as many plain and necessary Instructions, Rules, and Remedies in one single Sheet, that by observing of them, any man without other advice may in most cases Cure himself, with far greater safety, speed, and success, then the best of the pretenders to *Anatomy* could ever yet challenge, or lay claim unto; by which means

a man would live out his determinate time, which otherwise by *Male Practice* is dockt, and interrupted. The Tryal of this last proposal is feasible by assigning two Towns (suppose in the Hundreds of *Essex*,) that shall lie parallel in respect of unhealthy Air, and Diseases; now if the Town following the Rules and Instructions set down in the Sheet fore-mentioned, shall by three fourths out live the other, that shall make use of pretended Physicians, as beyond all dispute they will, then it must necessarily appear a clear case.

C H A P. X.

Containing the chief Subject of this Treatise.

HAVING taken the Reader aside for mine and his diversion into a by-path, I am now to reconduct

E 3 him

him to the Stile, where we made our deviation; and he is no sooner passed over there, but is arrived into this rugged Field, where he immediately finds exposed to his view the Method, and Remedies ranged in Battalia, that are to Encounter the new Disease of the *Sieur*, &c. Which in plain Physical terms is to be called a *Semitertian*, as most of those *Epidemic* Diseases were, which at that time reigned. Since that, they have given the foresaid Distemper, and all like to it, the name of a *Remitting Feavor*, whose Paroxysms or Fits do only come to a Remission, and not an intermission.

A. 21. R. Aq. bord. cum. Rad. Scorzon. ℥i℥s glycyrrh. ℥ss coct. ℥ii colatur. adde vini claret. opt. ℥ss Aq. cinam. bord. ℥iiii, spir. Sulphur. ℥i. M. capiat in siti ℥vi.

Phl.

A

A pretty sort of *Posset* ; here is mealy , four, sweet, wine , water, and *Barley Broth*. A compost I assure you not common ; for I do not find it in *Le Cuisinier Francois*.

On the two and twentieth *Phlebotomy* was celebrated on his right Arm to Nine or Ten Ounces.

A. 23. R. *Glycyrrh.* ʒi. *Rad. Gentian.* ʒii. *Centaur. min.* M. ss. *Sem. cardui.* ʒi. *passul.* ʒi. *corticis Peruviani* ʒi. *coq. in aq. hordei* ʒiiss. *ad* ʒii. *Colaturæ capiat* ʒiiij. *quarta quaque hora per biduum.*

Phil. Morb.

§. 2. Here I preceive two *Jacks* joyned, the one turning the Spirit one way, the other another. The latter is to take a lease of the Patients Life, and therefore by all means let the *Jesuits Bark* be used, or else it's no bargain. Observe the two last words of their ordonnance, *per biduum*, and for no longer, o-

therwise there will be loss of Fees; however so it happened, that the Sufferer had no sooner taken it, but grew worse (especially continuing it for his ordinary Drink) and therefore the Doctors are Summoned to meet next day, where *Morb.* gets his Disciple in to make a Party for the *Jesuit*, in opposition to *Phl.* his *Posset*.

A. 24. R. *Persistat in usu reliquorum ut antea viz. Decoct: Amar. &c.* (that is with the *cortex Per.*)

Phl. Fœt. Morb.

§. 3. Two to one is odds, and therefore the poor old Father of the Family must Submit to the pleasure of his Sons; which is hard, considering how much a good strengthening nourishing Cordial Posset is to be valued before a bitter Hellish Jesuitical Drink, which now begins to threaten Damnation to the Patient,

tient, who is surprized of a sudden with a difficulty of breathing, and for that reason there must be another convention of these three Physick States-men at night.

A. 24. R. *Decoct. Pect. ℥iii. Sine Hyssop. & Scabios. cum addit. Spir. Sulphur ʒi. Syr. viol. ʒiij. M. F. Apoz. bibat in siti.*

Phl. Foet. Morb.

§. 4. *Ilop* was too hot, and therefore is left out, but why *Scabios* a temperate and pectoral *Alexipharm* is omitted, I cannot unriddle. But pray tell me, do you think three pints of *Pectoral decoction* with those little & *Cetera's* is worth three *Guineys*?

A. 25. *Repetatur Apoz. Amar. ut prius præscript.*

Phl. Foet. Morb.

§. 5. This *Repetatur* at three Guineys more is somewhat dearer than Neck-Beef. And here I find the Dutch Proverb true, *He that is Shipt with the Devil, must go over with him.* If once you begin to freight your Patient with *Jesuits Bark*, you must Load him with the same cargo; for there is no breaking Bulk, either he Sinks, or Swims, and arrives to a Port, or goeth to the bottom.

A 26. R. *Aq. Ceras. nigr. lulul.*
ā ʒiiij. Cinam. bord. ʒi perl. prt. ʒiss.
Sacchar. cand. alb. Q. S. F. Jul.
Capiat cochl. iij. vel iiij. in lang.

§. 6. What's here? No body signs the Bill! Despair, Despair, all is like to be lost. The Vessel is overladen with Bark, and the mischief is, there is no opening the hatches by a Purge, to let out the *Jesuit*. *O la madonna del tempio d' Apolline, miserere tuorum Pauperum*
Medice

*Medicorum ! O Santi Aesculapio ,
Santo Podalirio miserere filiorum artis !*
The return of the Saints answer to
the Supplicants was only ; *Alla for-
ca , Alla forza.*

A. 27. R. *Aq. Ceras. nigr. cochl. 4.
Epidem. cochl. iifs. capiat cum lapide
indico quarta quaque hora.*

§. 7. Ha , ha ! Farewel *Method.*
The *Jesuit* is deceitful , he Saves
one , and Damns a hundred. We
will turn Empiricks , rather than
lose Reputation ; if the *West-Indies*
cannot afford us a Remedy , we will
for the *East* , and fetch the Goa-
Stone , and though we know not
what it is , or what it will do , we
have heard wonders of it. *Flectere
si nequeo Superos , Acheronta movebo.*
He can but die , and therefore we
may take the opportunity of trying
Experiments , it will save us a trou-
ble another time. Who can que-
stion us ? We have the Supream
Authority;

Authority of Physic, all other Doctors are our Vassals, who dare not open their mouths; if they should, we would soon have them into our Physick Inquisition.

A. 27. at night.

R. Persistat in usu Julapij nuper præscript.

Every word in this Prescription costs the Patient half a Guiney, but it's no great matter, he will not want money whither he is going.

A. 28. *R. Syr. limon. violar à ℥ii. ol. lini per express. ℥iij. Sacchari alb. Q. S. M. F. Linctus pro usu.*

In omni haust. cerevis. & jusc. Capiat spir. Salis armoniaci loco Spir. Sulphur.

R. Decoct. Carminat. ℥ij. Elect. lenit. ℥i Sacchar. rubr. ℥iij. M. F. Ene-
ma adde sal gem m. 3ss. Capiat statim.

Capiat

Combin'd Physicians. 109

*Capiat sæpius Spir. c. c. in cochl. Aq.
Brion. comp.*

Phl. Foet. *Morb. Mus.*

§. 8. *Jubilo*, fresh hopes, our Reputation will be saved, let it go how it will with the Patient; here is a 4th. man come in, a just number of *pillones* to carry him to his Grave; let each bear the burthen of a Leg or an Arm, and the weight will be in *æquilibrio* upon our Shoulders. *Sa, Sa, Messieurs allons, Courage*, let's set our hands to the Bill, and pass these three Ordonnances; and let the Senior of us give satisfaction to the Lady: "Madam, "the great hopes we gave you three "days since, would ere now have "had the happy effect of your Husband's recovery, had the indulgence of his Nurses in giving him "that draught of small beer with a "Toast in it been forborn, and the "putting on a clean Night-cap; which:

“ which together with the keeping
“ his hands out of Bed, have brought
“ so great a mischief upon him, by
“ stopping all the pores of his body,
“ that it is not in the power of our
“ Art to make him sweat, spit, make
“ water, or go to Stool, such are
“ the dangerous effects of taking
“ cold, and in this case not retriva-
“ ble. It is a great satisfaction to me,
“ (and the same I hope it is to you)
“ to see three of the greatest Physi-
“ cians of *France* met here, and
“ concurring with me in the opinion
“ of this Distemper, Method, and
“ Remedies, that have been applied.
“ We have left no Stone unturn’d,
“ had he been my nearest Relation,
“ more could not have been done.
“ But the days of Man are numbered,
“ and the appointed time no Man can
“ pass. The publick will have a great
“ loss, and in that I bear a share,
“ which makes me truly condole
“ with you, whose loss is infinitely
“ greater, of so dear and tender a
Husband.

"Husband. But let this be your
"comfort, he is going to a place of
"Rest and Happiness; and therefore
"we must submit to Providence.
"Madam, if at any time I can serve
"your Ladyship, either by day, or
"by night, or any of your Family,
"I will come, go, or run. The Lady
being corroborated with this strong
Cordial of words, received the sad
message, with sutable moderation,
and in Testimony of the good senti-
ment she had of them, desired they
would be pleased to continue their
attendance, to see the event. With
all their hearts you may be assured,
though it had lasted seven and seven
years. Was not this a cleaver one?
I confess I have not in my life time
known a Storm of deserved reproach
fended off with greater dexterity of
words, which proceeding from
such Gravities, might easily in-
fluence the world to believe, all
things had been very well done.

A. 29. R. Miss. Pil. & duobus Dr. i.
 aq. brv n. comp. ʒi. F. Dissolutio, &
 capiat Statim. cum spir. Salis armon.
 volat. gut. v.

R. Disinipios, ʒiʒ. aq. Hyssopi
 ʒviij. Spir. Sulphur. Dr. j. M. F.
 Gargarism. pro usu.

Phl. Fœt. Morb. Mus.

§. 9. Some hours after the Sufferer had swallowed down this Violent Purgative, not being able longer to resist the efforts of the Distemper, and the Medicines, submits and departs, though not quietly, being perfectly strangled in his Throat, and leaving the Pills in his Belly, for a Legacy to the Drs. *Quantum mutatus ab illo.* So strong and lusty a man reduced to dust and ashes ! The Names subscribed to these foregoing Recipes, are the *quondam* Sieur Phleg.
 the

the Docteur *Fætus*, Docteur *Morbilli*, and Monsieur le Docteur *Musculus* : All good men and true ; so help them God.

CHAP. XI.

Of Semitertians , scarce understood
by Conclave Physicians

R *Aillerie a part* , let us seriously examine and consider the whole state of this Affair ; *Ludere de corio humano*, being no trivial matter. The true and only Test of the practice of Physick is the *Methodus Medendi* , according to whose Canons and Precepts the Legality of prescriptions is best determined. That which is first and chiefly required by this Part of *Medicine* , is the true knowledge , and right distinguishing of the Disease ; so that the calling a Distemper by the Name of a New Disease is Empirical , and not becoming

becoming the Learning of a Doctor of Physick, who styles himself *Rationalis & Dogmaticus*. The term of a *Remitting Fever*, though it expresses some small *Idea* of this, and the like Distempers, yet not being found among the Records of *Hippocrates*, *Trallianus*, *Actuarius*, *Galen*, *Cornelius Celsus*, *Avicen*, and the rest of those Ancient Physicians, who in knowledge and distinction of Diseases exceeded us *cent per cent*, it is either their ignorance of Authors, or sloathful observation of its Symptoms, that wrested this Name from them. We must therefore search for another *Nomenclature* among those Ancients, who of all Diseases were the most knowing in the whole Theory of Feavers, their Causes only excepted, wherein they were extreamly mistaken. Now observing, that this Distemper commenced with a Lassitude, a Coldness, Shivering, and Shaking, ensued by a scorching Heat, insatiable Drought;

Drought ; and Sweats at the close of the Paroxysm, with an abatement of heat, that still continued vigorous enough, to denote there was a continual putrid Feavor, which the next day towards the Afternoon was attended with another Paroxysm. In the night towards Morning, and the third day another Paroxysm returned, which doth manifestly detect this was a *Semitertiana*, being a continual Fevor complicated with an intermittent, either double, or single. Thus you are also to remark, there is a *Semiquartana*, though very rarely hapening, being a *Febris Synocha* complicated with an intermittent *quartane*, single or double. I know very well, that *Celsus* by an *Hemitritæus*, meant a *Tertian* protracted in its Fits to half as much longer then the usual length, without coming to an intermission, but only to a remission : And *Galen* expresses it a continual *quotidian*, complicated with an intermittent

termittent *Tertian*, proposing that
 only as an instance of a complication
 of a continual with an intermittent
 Fever; though by that likewise
 you are to apprehend, that a com-
 plication of a *continent* Fever with
 an intermittent *Tertian* is also to be
 called an *hemitritæus*, the *Etymology*
 of the Word being as applicable to
 this as to the other. This is that sort
 of Fever, which some ignorants call
 a Fever, that will tend into an in-
 termittent, wherein the *Quint-*
bark has been given with success,
 namely at the time when the con-
 tinent Fever was in its declination,
 and at that season has done no great
 mischief to the *continent* Fever being
 going off, and likewise has preven-
 ted or stopt the paroxysms of the
Intermittent. In such a case the *Do-*
ctor of contraries might luckily
 enough venture upon a Lease of his
 Patients Life, for many have been
 in this manner Cured, if you call
 it *Curing*.

§. 2. He that presumes to impose a Name upon a thing, is chiefly to aim, that it may thereby be distinguish'd from all others; but this caution is neglected in denominating the forecited Distemper, a *Remitting Fever*, which is more application to a *Paracimastick continent*, or a *continual Tertian* double or single, in which remissions and exacerbations may be perceived every day, or every other day. Likewise take this observation with you, that about the same time a *Fever* reigned, that occasion'd the Patient to be Hot and Cold, or sometimes a little Chil, and immediately after Hot, then Cold again, presently Hot again, and so he had several Fits in a day; this Distemper was also by them called a remitting Fever, though erroneously, for it was a *Febris Epiala*. vid. *Galen*, 2. de *Diff. Febr.* c. 6.

CHAP. XII.

*Proving, that the Jesuits Powder
never yet Cured any Remitting
Fevor.*

W Hereas the distinction of these Epidemick Fevors is of so great moment, that upon hit or mis thereof, the Physician either Kills or Cures; I will, not of purpose of serving an ingrateful and most perverse sort of men (such the profession generally Fosters) but their Patients, take the Pains of illustrating this matter. That many Noblemen, and hundreds of others, within these few years, being seized with this popular FEVOR, and managed with the *Jesuits Powder*, have died, or more properly been Man-slaughter'd by their Physicians, needs no confirmation, which error in practice sourceth from this Argumentation

mentation : Because the *Jesuits Powder* has Cured such and such, as *D. N. A. S. P.* and a hundred more of a *Remitting Fever* (ignorantly by them so termed,) which is continual, therefore the same Remedy must be proper in all continual burning, or Malignant Fevers, whereby they have Killed thousands, and never yet Cured any one man, excepting possibly three or four among a million, whose robust natures neither Disease nor Remedy could destroy.

6. 2. The error then lies in the falsity of the antecedent proposition, in regard the *Jesuits Bark* never yet Cured any *Remitting Fever, quæ talis*, that is *quatenus continua*, but *quatenus* intermittent, by stopping its Paroxysms, leaving the continual Putrid Fever unto which it was complicated, either lurking under the *species* of a *febris lenta*, or of a milder sort of continual Putrid Fever; or 3dly. of a Burning Fever

Fever or *Causos*, or 4^{ly}. of a Malignant Fever.

§. 3. Of these, instances shall be particularly produced, *viz.* Of the first, in the Remitting Fever of an *Eschevin* of *Paris* the *Sieur P. W.* whose Paroxysms being stopt by the Bark of Peru; not withstanding a *febris lenta* was left, which detained him under a great weakness and languishing, not without immoderate Thirst, want of Appetite, and a preternatural heat though not pungent; a while after the *Tertian* returns, and it was judged necessary by the Physicians, he should take the Bitter Drink purging, and that to be repeated once or twice, and upon that the *Jesuit* should enter him in the form of a black lump, every fourth hour, and this *Bolus* without a *Superbibendo* to be continued some considerable time after the Fits were dammed up. But still the *febris lenta* persevering, though invisible to some of them. Another
Doctor

Doctor must be called in, to open the Windows, draw the Curtains, and help him out of Bed to give him Air to Breathe; but this show lasted not many hours, before they were posting him to Bed with all speed, so the opportunity was lost in taking of a Lease. Then the old Lesson of *Decoctum amarum cum sena, sine sena, & aliquando cum additione salium*, must be conned over again, and so to and fro, backwards and forwards; Monsieur Patient at the end of many Months was at last recovered, the Fits being close bung'd up, the *febris lenta* worn off, and he by many Pounds lighter in Body and Purse.

§. 4. The Favor of *Monseigneur G.* makes proof of the second particular, upon whom the *Chinchina* Powder, *alias*, Jesuits Bark given with a liberal hand, had the influence to Cloister up his Fits so, that he was capable to walk up and down his Chamber six or seven days, the

F strength

strength and vigour of his Youth bearing the commencement of the mild putrid continual Fever, that was left, with almost a countenance of one, that is in a state of reconvalescence, which for that time beguiled an Anatomical Doctor of the glory he thought his due for so speedy a Cure upon a person of his high Birth and Quality. But the Fever advancing in its increment, soon reduced this young Nobleman to his Decumbiture, to whom the Jesuit being again recommended from joyn't advices of the Anatomical and other Doctors, by rendring this continual Fever Malignant, (as it never fails to do otherwise,) soon machinates the death of this great man, whose life, as it would one day have answered the hopes the World had of his great endowments, so must certainly have prevented a link of certain fatal and Tragical events ensuing a few years after, which probably for their unpracticableness

eticableness in that Kingdom, Tradition will hand to the next Ages.

§. 5. A President relating to the third instance, we have in the Remitting Fever of *Monseigneur* S. of most illustrious extraction, whose life expressed a true Portrait of the Valour of the *Macedonian*, and Prudence of *Augustus* in Martial Affairs, no less at Sea than at Land. By as much as the *Chinchina* abated the Paroxysms of his *Tertian*, in an equal scantling it augmented his continual Fever, into a burning, and at last by its frequent exhibition Jesuited him out of his Being.

§. 6. The Pewt. near the Cathedral in the *West* of *Paris*, having swallowed down *Chinchina* Pills and Bolusses, in the usual dose and method of *quarta gravis hora*, at the instance of his next Physician; found his remissions and exacerbations converted into a constant tenour of violent heat, and other

Symptoms, that express a Fevor Malignant, and therefore an Anatomical Doctor was to be in conjunction with the other: But these two *Saturnine* Planets being seated in the sixth House, pointing directly towards the eighth (*Domus Mortis*) could not do otherwise, than advise the Jesuits Powder to be given in the quantity of a Dram, every two hours, which in 24. amounts to twelve Drams, or an Ounce and half, and in six days to nine Ounces, so that it may be presum'd throughout the course a whole Pound was ram'd down, which about the eighth or ninth day fulfill'd the prediction. It would very well have countervailed the pains, to have opened his Body, and scoop'd out the Jesuits Powder, which at a Crown an Ounce, comes to four Pound, and probably having been thus digested in *fimo humano*, might perform miracles. In fine, that the Jesuits Powder is pernicious,
and

and killing in all continual Fevers, if any thing smart and Putrid, I could demonstrate by matter of Fact out of a hundred examples more, with the same clearness the *Sun* appears at noon day, did I imagine those already produced not convincing, and therefore superseding that, it's necessary we should make a *Transit* to the reason of the thing, without resting satisfied, like Empiricks, in experiment only.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Jesuits Bark, what it is, and whether Artificial or Natural.

§. 1. **T**Hat none hath yet given himself the trouble of inquiry further, whence this Drug is sent us, than from *Peru* in the *Spanish West-Indies*, and by whom, but the Fathers Jesuits, whose name therefore is put upon

the Parcel, is strange, most Physicians contenting themselves with an Empirical use thereof, without examining, what Tree or Shrub it's excoriated from, what Fruit or Flower it bears; whether it be transmitted to us Natural, as it appears, or Artificially prepared by imbibing it with some other bitter Juices, or Decoctions, specially since several pieces in the best of the Parcels differ from one another in Colour, Taste, Weight, Resin, and Grain, and much more doth one Parcel disagree with the other, some containing twenty sorts of Barks, all by Imbibition, or Decoction resembling the same in Taste, though in several degrees of more or less Bitterness, by which Sophistication the men of Art have been frustrated in their Cure of Agues.

Many will have this celebrated Drug the rind of dwarf bitter Almond-like-tree, twice a year putting forth Yellow Flowers of very unpleasant

pleasant *Gusto*. Others will fancy it scraps of the trunk of a *Bastard-Indian-Berber-Tree* ; others of an *Asb-tree*. The Flowers and the Nuts are reputed Vomitive. That this Tree is kept undiscovered by the foresaid Fathers from the Merchants, to whom they negotiate it, is upon no other account, than to entail the Commodity upon their Society, who make great profit by it. Whether it is only growing in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and no where else, is not commonly known ; but certain it is, that every year a Cargo comes thence to *Calis* in the *Spanish Galeons*. Neither *Joseph Acosta*, *Linsbot*, nor *Delaet* make any mention of this Bark, that I can remember.

§. 2. However I am of opinion, the foresaid Drug is Artificially prepared, and that none of it (though the best) arrives to us in its *puris naturalibus*, the Tree spoken of, or some other like it, affording no-

thing but the Wood, into which the bitter Taſt is immitted, by macerating it a convenient time in the Juyce of a certain *Indian* Plant, to which that penetrating bitterneſs is peculiar. This having ſufficiently inſinuated into the pores of the Bark; it is expoſed to the Sun, which knits it together into a ſolider texture. Hence it is, that the Bark being reduced to Powder, and ſteeped in any Liquor, doth ſo eaſily part with its bitterneſs, as being adventitious to it, and not connate to its eſſential Principles.

But a further confirmation of this I could make by undeniable Arguments, had I not determined to forbear putting more ſenſe into my Friends of *Paris*, than Nature, or their School Learning hath planted into them. After all, I could wiſh theſe Fathers had kept their *Indian Bark* to themſelves, and ſure I am, hundreds would be on this ſide the Grave, whoſe Bones are now turned

turned into their first Element.

§. 3. But the great thing to be inquired into, is its qualities, effects, and virtues, and this will afford us matter enough for debate. To propose, whether it be hot or cold, is entering into the *Chicane* of the Schools, to prevent which, we had best state the question, whether doth it heat or cool us primarily and *per se*. The Decoction, or Infusion of the Bark doth manifestly heat any that shall take it in the state of Health; moreover all bitter things (*quatenus* bitter) are hot; bitterness being occasioned by adustion, or by igneous Particles, or *igniculi* congregated in a terrestrial substance; thus by distillation being too long continued is brought over a bitter substance, being nothing but the *faces* and terrestrial part, adust, or burnt in the bottom of the Still by a violent heat, that brings it over: But I would not have you disprove me by tasting a red hot

F. 5. Iron,

Iron, where those *Igniculi* are potently congregated in a terrestrious body ; Though if you please to burn Leather, Bread, or almost any thing else, that contains a gross *Sulphur* (to which the *igniculi* may adhere,) in its terrestrial part, and it will prove manifestly bitter. Now if any thing be burn'd so long, until this gross *Sulphur* is consumed, then you will not meet with a bitter, but a lixivial taste, as appears when a body is burnt to ashes.

§. 4. Whether the *Chinchina* Bark be drying or moistning, is easily resolved by the premisses ; so great bitterness derived from adustion, or *Empyrem*, chasing all moisture, must necessarily be advanced to the highest degree of drying *per se*, as all those that have taken it, can sufficiently attest, ensuing immediately after its admission into their Stomachs ; though by allaying of ebullitions in the first region of the body, or by precipitating of hot drying

drying humours, it may *per accidens* expel Agues, and Droughts attending them, provided the taking thereof be not continued to too long a time; for then it will not only dry, and shrink the body and humours, but at last reduce it into a perfect *Marcor*, or total withering, wasting, and Consumption, by causing an incurable Hectick Fever, which in this particular exceeds all other Hecticks, in that it impels the Patient with far greater speed into extinction. Many I could instance about this Town, that by protracting the use of the Jesuits Powder too long, have been thrown into Hectick Fevers and Consumptions.

§. 5. My self not many weeks since was called to a Patient lying sick of an intermitent Tertian; whom I found almost totally macerated through frequent Doses of the Jesuits Powder, directed by a Physician of Note, who being unwilling to appear *coram*, after a days delay
I threw

I threw off his course, and advised another, by which the Patient amending; upon the news thereof the Physician of Note thrusts himself in again, and two more Physicians of his Cabal. There being now four of us to sit in Judgment, I was to bandy with three, whom finding very refractory out of respect to their good old Cause, *viz.* the *Coll.* and telling them positively, I would meet them no more, I applied my self to the Patient and Relations in these terms. *Madam,* You are now in a hopeful way, I live at a great distance, there are three Physicians besides, and you are at a great Charge, I will therefore desire to be excused from further attendance. Upon this the Patient and all her Relations did most earnestly importune me to continue; but the *Shagrin*, the Doctor of Note, by some little indignities (by me not thought fit to be resentd on the Bench of consultation) put
me.

me in, rendered me inflexible, and so took leave. At the expiration of three weeks, I heard she Ghosted, and then one of the Physicians did confess, I was guided by a right sentiment, which if I would have waved, and (what most others do,) subscribed to him, that leads the major part in Consults by the Nose, I should have got very well by it; but it is not a thousand Fees, that ought to prevail with any man to act against the tenures of Honesty and Conscience, as by some it hath several times appeared in consultations, and other occasions; *Hæc obiter.*

Those that are pleased to observe these few rules following, shall have reason to think well of me, for preventing them falling into worse Diseases than their present Agues, or preserving them from Consumptions, and Hæctick Fevers.

1. If possible, and that your Strength and Disease will admit of it,
Bleed

Bleed and Purge more than once, or Vomit, before you submit to your Physicians advice of the *Jesuits Bark*: Or in case evacuations are counterindicated by too short intervals between the Paroxysms, want of strength, or other circumstances, exhibit proper Antifebril Medicines that upon certain experience do oppugne the *materia Febrilis*, which being partly subdued, and partly spent or diminish'd by a few Fits, namely, as many as nature can very well bear without manifest danger, then probably you may choak up the remainder with good success by the Bark. This Precept may be of use also in a Semitertian, provided that the Bark be not given before the continual Fever comes to a declination, and then it ought to be seconded also with proper *Antifebrils*. But if you offer the Bark in the beginning, augment, or state, you certainly kill the Patient. Let me present you here with another observation; of late years there

there have been several simple tertians, whose fits were short, and intervals long, and so manifest, that the Pulse has beaten much slower than usual; their Urine well digested, with a laudable white sediment. To these tertianarians, the Bark has been advised with all the necessary premisses, the Fits have been stop'd, and notwithstanding the Patients have died. What was the cause? a Malignant continual Fever, complicated with the intermittent; for you are to apprehend, that a quick uneven Pulse, and a high Urine, are not necessary or Pathognomonick Signs of a Fever.

2. Do not throw down great Doses at once, but small, though the oftner; yet not too often.

3. Refuse to take it above a day or two longer, than the stopping of your Fits.

4. About three weeks after your Fits have been stop'd, cleanse by a
Purge,

Purge, and for two days after, take a few small Doses of the Jesuit again.

5. About six Weeks after that, repeat Purging, and the next day after, take a Dose or two of the Bark.

6. If you shall meet with a Physician, that can safely, and not over speedily Cure you, without giving the Jesuits Powder, never meddle with the Jesuit, with whom the less a man has to do either sick or well, it's the better.

7. At the change of the Season of the year, enter into some small Purgative, Aperitive, or De-obstruent course; but by no manner of perswasion be misled into a Steel course, for that will certainly prove more fatal to you, than the Jesuit well managed. For the present I crave but your belief, these are abstracted from experience, and matter of Fact, hereafter you shall be satisfied with the reasoning part of them.

8. If

8. If the Jesuit will not stay with you, but runs through at the bung, it's frequently a sign, your Body was not swept clean enough to entertain his Worship.

9. Where the Body is fluid, the most Learned Physick-Doctors prescribe *Opium*, or *Laudanum Opiatum*, or *Liquidum*, mix'd with Jesuits Powder, to detain it from leaking through; this to me seems joyning a puller to, with a thruster from; but that is Empirical, and therefore, if they design putting a stop to the looseness, before they exhibit the Jesuit, they ought rather to remove the cause of the Looseness, which is either Thin, Acrimonious, Stimulating Humours Boiling, and afterwards precipitated downwards; or thick Viscous Salin humours, adhering to the tunicks of the Guts, irritating the excretive faculty: In these Cases either gentle Purgatives, or detergents, the one, or the other, or both, mixt with *Lauda-*

num Opiatum, or without *Laudamus Opium*, is most proper; but which of them ought to be used, is to be left to the discretion of your Physician.

10. Though this Jesuits Powder is not a Medicine newly found, (the vertues for stopping of *quartan* Agues, having been experienced above a hundred years since) but revived by a debauch'd Apothecaries Apprentice of *Cambridge*, in the application to all intermittent Fevers, and he in this empirical practice most diligently imitated by our most famous Physick-Doctors, as their *Æsculapius*, and first master (a hopeful tribe in the mean time, that shall leave their Sense, reason and *Dogmata*, to follow a Quack or Empirick) yet I have more than once observ'd it as little effectual, as a Chip in some *Quartains*, and *Tertians*, which I have in a very short interval put a more secure and lasting stop unto by other applications.

The End of the First Part.

The Second Part
Of the
CONCLAVE
OF
Physicians,

Farther discovering their
Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots,
Against their
P A T I E N T S.
And their destroying the Faculty
of **PHYSICK.**

With an Account of some Principalls
in Physick, of Greater Use than
any yet known.

By Gideon Harvey, *M. D. Physician in
Ordinary to His Majesty.*

L O N D O N,
Printed for *James Partridge*, Stationer to his
Royal Highness *George Prince of Denmark*,
at the *Post-house near Charing-Cross*, 1685.

The Conclave of
PHYSICIANS :
 Detecting their
 Intrigues, Frauds and Plots
 Against their
Patients.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

*Of the second qualities of the Jesuits
 Bark.*

§. I. **F**Or the present we will
 supersede these prece-
 ding Rules, and proceed
 upon a further inquiry into the se-
 A 2 cond

cond qualities of the *Chinchina* Bark, which are chiefly controverted, viz. whether it be condensing and incrassating, or rarefying and attenuating; detergent or emplastick; relaxing or adstringent; deobstruent and aperitive, or obstructing and stopping. The Ducklings of the Society of *Paris* have declared it, Attenuating, Detergent, De-obstruent and Aperitive; because Bitterness (which this Drug contains in the highest degree) is a necessary cause, source, or spring, whence these qualities and effects do flow and derive. The implication then is, that it is not Styptick, adstringent, condensing and incrassating. But *Aloes*, *Colocynthis*, *Rhubarb*, *Wormwood*, *Semina Santonici*, *Soot*, &c. may contend with it in Bitterness, and consequently in attenuating, detergent, and de obstructing, yet instead of giving a check or stop to Ague Fits, they incense and increase them; whence then issues this ver-

Confederated Physicians. 3

tue of stopping of Ague Fits ? To this Query they stand with their finger in their Mouths ; though at last (not daring to own it to be binding and obstructing ; for they are jealous , very pernicious effects would ensue upon three weeks or a months use thereof ,) they tell you, it is the most wonderful , and strangest Medicine nature ever produced ; for in some it occasions a looseness , in others a costiveness ; in many it stops Ague Fits after the taking frequent Doses ; in a few it doth its work immediately. Some it raises their Appetite , to others , dejects it ; many it Nauseates, some few it Vomits. On great numbers it Engenders Hypochondriack vapours , Scurvy , Obstructions , and tumours of the Spleen and Liver, ill habits of Body, Dropsies, Swelled Legs , Head aches , suppression of *Menstrua* in Women, difficulties of breathing , Phrysicks, Palsies , and other great Distempers of the

Brain, which possibly are never afterwards to be removed: But most of these I confess are oft occasioned by *Male* application of the Bark. Notwithstanding some Physick Ducklings are so fond of this monstrous Powder, that they prescribe it *Panacæa* like in all Diseases, mixing it even with Glysters, and Syrops. A certain Physick-Doctor lately advised it to a Gentlewoman troubled with an Inflammation, and Ulcers in her Throat, in a great measure rendred worse by a Guaiacum Decoction premised by him; whom I afterwards Cured in somewhat longer than a Fortnight. Another I knew directed it to an Infant breeding its Teeth. In fine, the effects appear so miraculous to many of 'em, that they imagine the Jesuits by Imprecations, Exorcisms, and Charms on their *Bark*, have made use of their Cloven-footed Master. But to take off that aspersions from these poor Holy Fathers, I am of opinion,

opinion, it is stupidity and ignorance in School-learning, Philosophy, and the true Art of Physick, that impels these pretended Doctors to take their refuge to such occult causes, which to men of more serene capacity may be rendred sufficiently manifest; wherefore in Answer to the Query before mentioned I assert, 1. That bitter things (*amara quatenus amara*) as far as they are bitter, are in some measure to be allowed: deobstruent and aperitive *per se*. 2. That many bitter Medicines are Emplastick, and others Adstringent; such is *Aloes* outwardly applyed, and therefore *Galen* makes it a principal Ingredient of his *Pulvis Adstringens*, so much decanted in Ancient and Modern times; for dissolving it in Water, or any other Liquor, and dipping your finger therein, you shall immediately perceive it to be sticking, glewy, and somewhat contracting, Emplastick and Balsamic, for which

B

reason.

reason also its a frequent *Basis* of external Balsams ; though internally taken , its effects prove quite contrary , by raising a smart ebullition in the Blood ; which doth not only give it a quick motion , but a tenuity so extream , that its very apt to penetrate through the Pores , and Mouths of the Veins , and Arteries. Red Roses , Galls , torrefyed Rhubarb , and many more , are Bitter and Adstringent. 3. Medicines that are Bitter and Astringent are most potently Styptick ; the reason is obvious ; the Bitterness insinuating and piercing into the most retired Pores of the Humours , and Fibers of the Bowels , doth thereby make way , and crowd along with it the Adstringent Particles to the deepest *cellule* , or Pores of the *Partes continentes & contentæ* , so that consequently , no Medicine can be parallel in a Styptick quality to that , which hath a Bitterness united to the Adstringent ; whereas other Remedies,

medies, that are only Astringent, the Particles upon their first appulse to the surface of the Parts they are to exercise adstrinction or contraction upon, do shut up the external superficial Pores, and by so doing they lock or shut up themselves in the surface, and do as it were *præcludere sibi viam*; so that they cannot in any proportion be accounted so potently Styptick, as Bitter Adstringents.

§. 2. The manner of Adstrinction may be thus explained, *viz.* You must suppose the Minimal particles of an Adstringent simple to obtain a long slender figure, most subtilly pointed at both ends, which renders them capable of insinuating into the Pores of that Part, or Body, which they are to operate upon. The slender Minimal particles being at one end fixed in a Pore, by the Heat of the body, or part, wherein they are fix'd, are bent or turned round like unto a Staple, (not unlike

the heat of fire bending Pipe-staves, for to fit them for making cask) by which means the other pointed end happens to be fixed into another Pore, and the heat still continuing to bend, both these points must necessarily then contract and draw the two Pores, wherein they are fixed nearer together, which causes that pursing or contracting sense we perceive, when we tast any thing that is Adstringent; and so long as these hooked Particles continue bent, so long the sense of Adstriction lasteth, and no longer; for upon their slackening, that disappears. Likewise the asperity and ruggedness, which ever concomitates the part that is thus adstricted, is nothing but those minute Elevations or *Monticuli*, occasioned by the contracting the Pores nearer towards one another. But in regard Adstringents do not operate all after one manner, some do it by stifning the Pores, and rendring them rigid, and possibly upon re-

istence

sistance of the part Adstriated, by reaction may also be incurvated and bent. Thus most Adstringent Salts and Salin Bodies, as *Allom*, *Vitriol*, &c. do perform their Action, namely their acuated thin slender rigid Particles, fixing themselves into the Pores like so many stiffe minute stakes, crowd and run them up together, and continue so long in that posture, until the heat of the part shall have relaxed, or softened them, and then nature doth easily thrust them out again. Moreover it may so happen, that these rigid Particles do not only enter the Pores in a descending strait figure, and so stake themselves, but may also lye transverse and oblique, by which means the Adstriction must ensue more violent, and be of a longer duration. Hence it may easily be made out, how our Ambient Skin happens to be Adstriated, and rendred rugged, in Cold Frosty Weather, viz. By the slender acuated nitrous

Particles in the Air, staking or fixing in our Pores, and crowding themselves on another; and here it is to be observed, that these nitrous Particles continue their Adstriction (perceived by us in Cold Frosty Weather, more or less, according to the number of these rigid nitrous Particles, precipitated down upon us) until our heat within, or external warmth of Fire shall have slackned and expelled them. It is those rigid Frosty Minims filling the Pores of the water, and expelling the Air thence, that cause Ice. We must then suppose, that in Warm Weather the foresaid nitrous corpuscles floating in the Air are slack, and swim, or lye parallel with the surface of the Earth; but then as soon as the Moon by her motion shall have turned their Figure downwards, and by defect of the Warmth of the Air (occasioned by Sulphurous Effluvia's exhaled out of the Earth, and actuated by the motion of the Sun,

Sun, whence the Warmth of the Air arises) assuming their natural rigid structure, they are precipitated downward in great Showres, at the return of the Frost. Though I have here indeavoured to accomodate this sort of Mechanick Philosophy to the present occasion, I must tell you, that to me some other Philosophical Principles Printed Anno 62. renders the thing much more evident, and therefore where I am to satisfy my self in subjects of that nature, I do chuse to take my recourse to them; however the other being most in Vogue, I shall spare the pains of obtruding mine.

§. 3. The application of the preceding Discourse to the *Jesuits Bark*, is our next affair. 1. That it is Bitter, Sense convinces us. 2. That it is Resinous, the Eye manifests in breaking it. 3. That it is Restraining, the Taste doth attest by the perception of Contraction, and roughness upon the Tongue, espe-

cially in the simple Powder, after the Bitterness is extracted by maceration, or decoction in any Liquor.

§. 4. The *Bark* being extremely Bitter, Resinous, Viscous, and consequently Emplastick, and Adstringent, declares it a most potent Styptick; for by its extraordinary Bitterness the minute slender acuated Particles (being partly Nitrosalin, and partly others) are readily and deeply fixed, into the remotest Pores, and thereunto are fast cemented by its Emplastick Viscous resin. And in regard all these qualifications, figures, positions, and principles do so rarely concur in one body, it's no wonder not many Barks besides it, are found so effectual for stopping Ague fits.

§. 5. Before we inquire further into the manner of its activity in intermittent Fevers; we will demonstrate, that the *Chinchina* Bark is neither Purgative, nor Laxative *per se*. The former appears, in that
in

in most bodies it doth not raise any Ebullition ; the latter , in that all do agree , it is not moistning , nor much stimulating , unless taken in too great a Dose , or where the Stomach is charged with a mass of Humours. Neither is it Diuretick or Diaphoretick *per se* , which needs no other proof , than the general attestation of all those , that have experienced it on the occasion of their Distempers. Wherefore since *per se* it neither operates by Vomit , Stool, Urin, or Sweat, being the usual way of carrying off the Causes of Agues , which properly ought to be termed Curing, I judge we may safely conclude , its chief Energy consists only in stopping of Ague fits ; for in as much as one, that is troubled with a virulent Gonorrhoe , cannot be said to be Cured by stopping it up with Adstringents, the malignity together with the putrefied Humours being dam'd up within the Body , and therefore is

so apt to return, and be converted into a worse Disease, the Pox, unless Cured by removing the cause, *viz.* by extinguishing the malignity, and carrying off the Putrid Humours by deterfives or Purgatives; so Agues can no otherwise be termed Cured by the *Jesuits Bark*, but only stop'd, and the vitious Humours retained and mured up, whereby either the Fits upon some short interval do return, or through failure thereof, worse Diseases are engendred (by the vitious Humours so retained and bound up) as Dropsies, Consumptions, Scurvy, or twenty other Distempers, that either render the Party his whole life-time extremely Crasie, or kill him out-right. Your objection I can as soon answer as conjecture, *viz.* A *Diarrhea* or looseness is oft cured by Adstringents; but the nature throws off the cause by frequent Stools, which in a *Gonorrhea*, though it be possible to run off, and so afterwards remedied by

by Adstringents, it is rarely observed, unless in those that are very mild and little malignant, though even in those, and in the forementioned *Diarrhoeas*, its far the safer way to carry off the cause. In like manner, where slight Agues by Symptomack Vomits before the Fit, and Sweats at the termination of them, have lessened the Cause, the *Jesuits Bark* may sometimes put the last hand to the suppressing of the Distemper, and yet I should rather choose to be cured another way.

§. 6. That in some the Bark proves Purgative, in others Vomitive, is only *per accidens*, by encountering with floating bilious, or corrupt Pituitous humors about the Stomach, Guts, precipitating the former, and giving a shock to the latter: so that according to what I observed in my ninth Rule, where it chances to operate by Vomit or Purge, it indicates necessity of exhibiting a Purgative, or Emetic.

tick. Therefore in many cases I esteem it *male* practice to mix opiates with the *Jesuits Powder*, to keep in or stay it in the body, unless the Patient be reduced to a very low ebb of strength, and even then, it ought not to be continued long, except some other urgent Symptoms should co-indicate it.

§. 7. Now we are advanced to the chief point and knot of the difficulty (the untying of which will manifestly detect the killing errors, committed not only in intermittent, but principally in continual Fevers) How, in what manner, and by what means the *Jesuits Bark* doth stop Ague Fits. Wherefore let us proceed by method, first assert the theory of Agues, and afterwards by way of *Indication* describe, how the *Bark* by being so potently and peculiarly Adstringent and Styptick, as I have before illustrated (wherein its sole faculty and energy consists) doth answer our *Intention*.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

Willis *his Hypothesis of Agues is*
ridiculously Erroneous.

THat Excrementious Humours
extra vasa put into an high
ebullition, and accended into a præ-
ternatural igneous heat, are the
cause of intermittent Fevors, the
old *Hypothesis* intimates, which in
some particulars doth nearer ap-
proach the Truth, and expresse
the curative indication beyond the
Fictitious modern one of *Thomas*
Willis, who for couching Physical
Romances, and Romantick notions,
smoothly, elegantly, and to Phy-
sicians of *Par.* only resembling
Truth, doth exceed *Monsieur Scu-*
dery in his Historical Fictions, could
it but be believed, the stile and the
Latine were as much his own as the
matter. Had the said *Willis* from
obser-

observation abstracted his Novels, a happier success would have attended his practice, than which nothing ever proved more pernicious and fatal to most of those Patients, that subjected themselves to his, and the followers of him, Their debauch'd advice, which the Bills of Mortality of his time, and since, did amply testify. His *Caprices* being ever formed before experimental observation, he was obliged to strain the latter, to render them agreeable to the former, which was the cause of that great number of Caytiffs failing under his management; whereas had he made experience the foundation of his Inventions, a rule that swayed with the Ancients, his endeavours might have been in some measures serviceable. His judgment was most palpably depraved, in concluding excrementitious humours could be lodged no where, but in the common receptacles, as the Gall-Bladder, Guts, &c. There being

being according to his assertion no other visible repositories; as if the Pores of the *Parenchyma* (conspicuous through a *Microscope*) of the Entrails, Muscles, Glands, &c. were not sufficiently numerous, to contain a centuple proportion of humours, more than those cavities he mentions, for the proof of which, you need only consider, in what places the humours are contained in an *Anasarca*, *Ascites*, *pedes oedematosi*, all internal tumours of the Bowels, and those of the external parts. But he conceived these not to be Excrementitious, as the *bilis in cysti fellea*, & *stercora in intestinis*, allowing them only to be *humores crudi*, that may be concocted, wherein his error is discovered, by misapprehending the intendment of the Ancients in the word *Excrementitius*, signifying *omne id quod excerni debet*, and therefore crude blood that has stagnated a considerable time in the Pores,

Pores, having thereby acquired a preternatural crasis, disposition, or quality, is as much excrementitious, as the Urine, or *alvi fæces*, and thence being incapable of assimilation to the universal Mass, must be subtracted by Bleeding, Purging, Transpiration, Urine, Expectoration, Sputum, Vomit, Excretion at the Nose, Eyes, Ears, &c. For certainly none can deny, but that Snot, Humours running at the Ears in Infants, Fleam expectorated by Cough, or Spit up from the Glanduls of the Throat, are Excrementitious Humours, contained in no visible Cavities, or Cells. Neither doth the conceding (as he urges) of stagnation of Excrementitious humours in the Pores exclude, or impede the circulation of the Mass in any other part, than where the stagnation is, and finding a resistance or exclusion, the circulating Blood doth preter-flow to the next passages, that are patent. The
Argu-

Argument most inforcing his objection, is grounded upon the trite maxime of Physick, viz. That humours *extra vasa* Putrefy. This is granted, but how, and when? *Post longam moram*, not immediately, as appears in most *Ædematous*, *Skirrous*, or *Aqueous Tumours*, and many *Ecchymoses* not tending to Putrefaction before a long interval of time; though in some Cases, where the external and internal Pores are quite stop'd and choak'd up and the Blood consisting of Heterogeneous Particles, is Sulphurous, and full of Spirits, a Putrefaction doth ensue immediately *extra vasa*, and so it may *intra vasa*, manifest in Putrid Continual Fevers. Moreover conceding this Physick Romancers position, that the Blood, or excrementitious Humours, cannot stagnate *extra vasa*, the whole structure of the Art of Physick, raised by the sedulous observation and experience of so many Agues, is throwu

thrown to the ground at once ; for then obstructions of the Bowels, all internal Tumours, Dropsies, Infarctions of the Stomach, and Lungs, with many other evident distempers, must all be expunged, Purging set aside, Bleeding rendered useless, and no other Remedies continue in force, besides Alteratives, Diaphoreticks, and Diureticks. A fine sort of Emperical and destructive practice, whereunto the man being glued by such like false Opiniater notions, was driven to a most unreasonable use of Spirit of *Hartshorn*, posting thereby Legions of Patients to untimely ends, and still continued by his unhappy successors, who in imitation of their master, aim at nothing more than getting of Fees, by defrauding people of their lives.

That this *Jatrofophist* had given himself over to Physick Tales, and invention of Cases, that never happened, producing them in Evidence, to maintain his false positions, this instance

instance of a Cure performed at Oxford on a young Gentlewoman, now the Wife of an Attorney of the Lord Mayors Court, may convince you ; whence, and from the course he directed her Mother, both decumbent of an intermittent Fever, he abstracted his Theorems of Agues. To the former he had exhibited such a proportion of *Mercurius Dulcis*, as raised a Salivation so plentiful, that it had almost Embark'd her in *Charons* Boat, and put himself into the humour of attending her to the end of her Voyage, to anticipate the reproach and scandal, which then was likely would unavoidably ensue, though through mercy she narrowly escap'd his hands scarce Cur'd, as likewise did her Mother, which afterwards he draws into consequence, as I hinted before, for installing his erroneous Principles of Agues : This being related to me, did ever after excite an aversion to the

24 *Associated Physicians.*

the Author, and a diffidence in his Writings.

The ground-work of the Theory and Practice of Intermittent Fevers, rests on this *Hypothesis*, that the Original of Agues must be placed in the Mass of Blood preternaturally affected, rais'd into a fermentation by the appulse and commixture of the nutritious juyce, which though indued with a good natural *Diathefis*, or constitution, yet upon its commixture with the distempered Blood, through its too great a contrariety excites an high ebullition, which he calls an Intermittent Fever. You are to apprehend, he makes mention of two *succi nutritii*, the one *fol. 119. de febr. Succus nutritius ex esculentorum materia suppeditatus*; and *fol. 120. à pabulo quotidiano suppeditatus*; and why would not this Phantastique continue the old name *Chylus*? though in another place he improperly terms it *Chymus*, by which
Hippo-

Hippocrates only intended the Blood, and *Plato* and *Aristotle* Sapor, or Taſt. The other he recites fol. 109. *a ſucus nutritius e ſanguine ſuppeditatus*, and is (as he ſays) a Vehicle of the Animal Spirits, a bratt of the brain of *Gliffon* and *Wharton*, and by *Willis* highly approved and Chriſtend the *Liquor Nervofus*, an opinion ſo abſurd and ridiculous, that all *Europe* have with contempt rejected the nurſing of it, the Fools of *Paris* only excepted. Well, it is the former of theſe *Nutritii* or *alibiles ſucci* he purpoſes, for the firſt ſource and *cauſa movens* of an intermittent, and typical fermentation; but what, if the Patient for ſeveral days, by reaſon of a dejected Appetite, aſſumes no nutriment, whence muſt the *Cauſa movens*, *Fovens*, *Adjuvens*, *commaterialis*, or what not, be fetch'd? and if upon the *prava diatheſis* of the Blood, the firſt concoction in the Stomach is immediately depraved,

and

and perverted (as question'ess it is) how will the pot be set on Boiling through want of sufficient contrariety in the Juices? If by removing and correcting the humours about the Stomach, the Ague is forthwith chased and expelled, what becomes of the *Hypothesis*? if the *Juvantia* and *ledentia* are only relative and applicable to the Stomach, and the first original and immediate (*symptomata proxime emanantia*) symptoms do only appear about the ventricle, I judge we need not give credit to Romantick notions, that like *Will with a Whisp* shall lead us out of the way to kill people.

That the Chyle for being well and naturally concocted, should be impeach'd a cause of a Feavorish Disease (*risum teneatis amici*) is an absurdity before unheard of, and to elude the Truth by asserting, that Vomitives Cure an Ague no otherwise, than by throwing up Choler (how he is forced to strain himself)

himself) is false, since I have oft observed intermittent *Tertians* eradicated, where the Emetick hath cast up an heap of Putrid slime, without the admixture of a grain of Choler. On the other hand I have seen Bleedings, and such Purgatives, or Laxatives, which he so highly commends, only to make his marks to bear, a hundred times continued in use, and repeated in eight, ten, or twelve interval days, and exhibited before the Fit, with no more success than commonly attended his first practice at *Oxford*, which I particularly took notice of (being my self then a Student in *Exeter Colledge*) was so inconsiderable, that he was forced to block at his Pen, and so by forging of Novelties, thereby removing the bushel from over his Candle, al'ured a number of poor Country Patients, though at that time very raw in all manner of experience, nor advanced in the least in practical observations;

servations ; so that at last *Justice* for his having so long impunitely injur'd mankind, made him his own Executioner, dying under the same misapplications, so many hundreds had miscarried by. Though after he had thus practis'd many years, I have met with him in consultation, then whom I never observed a man less Sagacious in finding out a Disease, and therefore he would ever submit to any that should discover it, being wholly unfurnish'd with the Diagnostick part, whereby he might oppose or approve another's judgment. Indeed it were to be wished most of my Friends of *Paris* would return to their *Institutes*, and perfect themselves in the *Semeiotica* ; for they are so apt to mistake Diseases, that in five, four are commonly misnamed by them, and not long since an Anatomical *Belweather*, (a Doctor) managed a person of considerable Quality, living within two Miles of *Paris*, for a Gout,

a Gout, who being Dissected, was found to die of an Ulcerous Consumption, his Lungs appearing in a great measure putrefied; but what do I mention this single example, when I could produce a hundred, whom Syrup of Steel (his general quack Medicine) had brought to the ground, upon applying it to Diseases by him mistaken.

That which induced this *Innovator* to state the *Focus*, *Sedes*, and *Fomes* of intermittent Fevers in the Vessels, was the observing, that many Autumnal and Epidemick *Tertians* attack'd Bodies of all Temperaments, Ages, and Sexes, (in some of whom no foul Stomach, or ill feeding could be discovered by him) likewise such as should live in Foggy marshy places, as the hundreds of *Essex*, and lower *Kent*. Unto this instance, carrying the force of an Objection, I must make a repartie of those sporadick Agues, that appear plainly engendred by

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irre-

irregular Diet , where the Air cannot in the least be suspected to bear a part in a most healthful season, and the best of Climats , on which occasions the Stomach by the original and immediate symptoms , doth shew it self principally and primarily affected , and other parts only *per deuteropatheim* ; as also it doth even in those intermittent Feavorish Distempers of the Autumn , and of Marshy places , where though the Nitropyretick Particles of the Air do seem to introduce a dyscrasie in the Blood , through the Pores and inspiration ; yet this cannot happen, unless soon after the Stomach doth receive the same ill impression from the Spirits of the Arterial Liquor, and *Lympha* , considering that through heat of the former , and Salin particles of the latter , it doth in a great measure perform the first concoction, or Chylification, whence afterwards through infarctions of its own , and circumjacent parts , by
putrid

putrid stymy variegated humours, variously constituted, and boiling up, those several sorts of Agues receive their production. Should I charge my self with the trouble of copying out the Theory of inter-mittent, and continual Fevers, abstracted from experience and experimental Observations, the sole original and fundamental of true knowledge, you would at the same moment be furnish'd with a guide easily to conduct you to Remedies equal to *Riverius* his *Febrifugae*, *Jesuits Bark*, or any other, in Intermittents, and to Medicines in continual, putrid or malignant, beyond any yet discovered, that shall manifestly abate the Distemper, and extinguish malignity; but it is foreign to my intention ever to gratify that ingrateful and malicious tribe of *Par.* further then present them with a looking glass of their errors, and to inform the Vulgar, that following the Dictates of their own sense, and

common experience, will in slight Distempers more safely cure them, and in dangerous ones prove less hurtful, than they, or the preposterous management of their Art.

C H A P. III.

By what vertue, manner or quality, the Jesuits Bark doth stop Ague Fits.

TO avoid *Chicaneries*, & School-wranglings, we will only suppose Ague Fits to be occasioned by an high ebullition, *Orgasmus*, or fermentation (as others choose to call it) of contrary humours, and Juices about the Stomach, their Particles being rarefied, attenuated, and of various figures, do vibrate, and shock one another impetuously, and by their violent local motion against each other, a great heat is at length raised and an high ebullition, whence Effluvia's being gradually dispersed, and impelled into the Mass, do according

According to their number and quality excite a greater or lesser, longer or shorter, milder or malignant heat and ebullition, depending also upon the disposition, and susceptibility of the Blood. The indication drawn hence concludes, that a Medicine, which is drying, condensing, incrasating, and Adstringent, so as to be penetrating also, must be singularly energick, and effectual (though not always proper to be used) to allay the Febril ebullition before-mentioned, by interposing its minute slender acuated corpuscles between the combattant Particles, and as it were parting them, by staking themselves like so many Pallisadoes between them, and so by crowding them up close, fetter and imprison them, whence consequently the ebullition must necessarily cease, and a truce put to the combat for so long time, as the interposing corpuscles shall there continue, which being worn out, or by long repulsion of the im-

prisoned particles expelled, the battle commences anew, and the fits return, which then are to be stop'd again by the same Medicine.

That this indication is answered in all its particulars by the *Jesuits Bark*, the frequent and common experiment, together with the reason thereof, given in the manifest dissection of its parts, and explication of its qualities, and effects before recited, do clearly demonstrate: For consisting of such staking or pallisading particles, and endued with a penetrating bitterness adstringitive, and emplastick qualities, it obtains a specifick vertue to stop febril Paroxysms. Why other Adstringents, as Allom, Tormentil, Berbery Bark, and such like are not equally Febrifugues with the *Chin-china*, is because they are not sufficiently bitter, and penetrative nor emplastick; or were they bitter, penetrative, and emplastick, yet not consisting of particles, whose figure

figure fit the Pores of the Febril matter about the Stomach, so as to enter them, would fail of the vertue the Jesuit is endowed with, wherein all these *requisita* meeting, do therefore render it *specifick*.

CHAP. IV.

Giving the reasons for the Method and Rules (heretofore set down) of exhibiting the Jesuits Bark.

MY next task is, from this Theory to give you the reason of the rules, set down *fol. 160.* In the first Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging are directed: The first to diminish the *Plethora ad vires*, or *ad vasa*, to make room for the Spirits to move, the Blood to circulate, cool and ventilate the Humours, open Obstructions, and remove the constipation of the Pores: The second, to evacuate the whole Body, and Bowels; but particularly

to averruncate those Viscous Putrid Humours about the Stomach, where the *focus*, and *minera mali* lyes absconded: The third, in case Vomiting is counter-indicated by weakness, tenderness of Sex or Age, indisposition of Parts, or mildness of the Distemper, not requiring a Medicine of that efficacy. These depletions and evacuations being in sufficient measure and proportion premised, the Relique of putrid humours ought to be precipitated to the Guts, or Bladder, or the Ferment (as they term it,) bound up by a specifick styptick, as the *Jesuits Bark*, and several others; which done, the Spirits return to their several functions, and the Concoctions are restored to their Vigour, whereby new humours and juices are engendred, which gradually diluting and qualifying the foremention'd remaining ferment, the Ague is totally cured without danger of relapse. But in case the

Jesuits

Jesuits Bark shall be exhibited immediately, before the body is depleted, and evacuated, as of late years hath been the practice, the Febrile ferment is by longer detention augmented, and much deteriorated, or rather those putrid Ebullitious humours do not only receive an addition in quantity, but quality, which sometimes amounts to malignity. This is not all, obstructions are inveterated, the Bowels extremely weakned, and subverted in their temperament, whence more dangerous and obstinate Diseases are to be expected, than the Ague itself. So that when ever the Fits shall return again, they shall appear attended with far worse symptoms than formerly, and continue much longer, and oft times be converted to double *tertians* and *quartans*, being only single before. I have more than once known, that a single *tertian*, by applying the *Bark* too early, before proportionable eva-

cuations or depletions, hath been forced into a continual mortal Fever, the violent styptick Medicine having impell'd the ferment, or those Putrid febril humours into the great vessels. Neither will the purge *Willis* mentions *fol. 142.* the infusion of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* (purposely adduced to avoid thwarting of his *Hypothesis*) signify any thing in a stubborn, or inveterated *tertian*; it must be a Cathartick of another nature, and greater energy, among which I could discover one to the Physicians of *P.* that at once or twice purges off those Viscous putrid humours in a great part, the other it precipitates to the Bladder, and the remainder it fixes, which three properties ought to concur in any Medicine, that deserves to be named a *Febrifugue*, or specifick *Antipyretick*; but that would be casting Pearls to Sw.

In the second precept great doses of the *Jesuits Powder* are forbidden, left

left by too sudden a cohibition
you crowd the ferment into the
great Vessels, or by too great a
dose, or weight, it precipitate it self
downwards into the Guts, and
purge, and so carry it self off, not
unlike *Mercurius Dulcis* given in a
Dose to raise a Salivation, instead
whereof, by its weight and fer-
mentative quality, as they call it,
it purges, whereas by small Doses
it answers the intention; though I
am not ignorant, that sometimes
small Doses may by its adstriction
precipitate, and detrude loose floa-
ting humours downwards, and so
become *per accidens* laxative, (as
medlers are said laxative, *prima
mensa comesta*) and by that it sig-
nifies the body requires a purgative.

The fourth Cannon enjoyns a-
nother Purge after some interval, to
attempt the carrying off some part
of the humours, that have been
bound up, (before the ebullition
revives, the vertue of the *Jesuit*
being

being almost worn out) and to cement the remninder by a few Doses of the *Bark*.

If upon conjectural computation the relique of morbifique matter shall be deemed considerable , another Cathartique must be interposed after six weeks , to which duration the adstriction of the *Bark* may well extend , since after several previous subductions of humours, the styptick is suppos'd to continue its prerogative over a small heap, to a longer interval, which being somewhat reinforced , doth abide in prevalence , until the last small remainder of febril matter is by the strength of nature dispersed.

The occasion of the sixth injunction is this ; though many have been brought off from their Agues by the method predict , yet considering the nauseous doses of the *Jesuit*, the long protracted regimen of Diet , frequent danger of relapses, which in some hath happened twenty

ty times in the time of a year or two, and after all there has been a translation into an incurable Disease; in my opinion, other methods ought to be preferr'd, where the case can bear it. And grant the *Bark* is used with all the caution, and success imaginable, still Experience awards necessity of an aperitive or deobstruent course at the next season, or at least the subsequent spring, to delete the vestiges of the *Bark*, and the ultimate impressions of the Febrilees, or sediment; but a *caveat* is put in against Chalybeats, they in point of adstriction being Sisters to the *Jesuit*, as hereafter shall be more plainly made out, *viz.* That all Chalybeat preparations, and particularly such as are called erroneously Aperitive, are highly adstringent, styptick, obstructive, and binding *per se*. Also that most of those preparations of Steel, which are termed adstringent, are rather, *Epulotick* and *Emplastick*. In my
Treatise

Treatise of the *Scurvy*, I have partly proved the assertion, and given instances, how extreamly dangerous the use of *Steel* is, if misapplied, hundreds, I may say thousands, owing the irrecoverable loss of their Health to it, and not a few the loss of their lives: Yet notwithstanding these convincing proofs, not only *Steel*, but the *Jesuits Powder*, and *Laudanum*, are become the three *Quack-Medicines* of this Age.

That *Steel* is the bane of the Lungs, doth not only appear by its suppressing expectoration, but also by crowding and forcing gross Phlegmatique and Salin humours up to the Lungs, whence inevitably Consumptions and Hectick Fevers do ensue, whereof I have seen frequent instances in young and old: And notwithstanding it is so highly cryed up for opening obstructions, I have more then once observed some Women, that have made use of *Crocus Martis Aperitivus* (falsly
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so called) for the procuring their *Menstrua*, have fallen into an incurable suppression. *Per accidens* it doth sometime prove de-obstruent, by crowding Humours and Spirits up into a heap, until at last they burst through, and then by Explosion, violence of motion, and a forcible stream, they carry all before them, and so become aperitive, not unlike to a rivulet, that is dammed up with a bank of mud, which stopping the water until it is swelled, and gathered into a great heap, is at length thereby burst through, which happening, moves impetuously, scours and clears all before it. Moreover, the material principle of Steel being Vitriol, which is allowed adstringent, and obstrusive in the highest degree, doth strongly confirm what before is asserted.

C H A P. V

*Containing Animadversions on the
grand course of Physick, described
in Chap. II.*

§. I. **M**Y affairs preventing me,
I must suspend my intention of discoursing particularly upon the five courses formerly mentioned ; and therefore shall only set down a few Animadversions upon the grand course of Physick prescribed to the *Sieur*, &c. which you have already read in *Chap. II.* The first Medicine set down by the *Sieur Phlegm.* he knew not what to make of it, and therefore at the close writes only *M.* for *Misce*, it being neither Apozem, because it wants Syrup, nor Julep, because it is a Decoction. By the *Scorzonere* and Liquorish he designs to smooth the Blood, but then by the Spirit of Sulphur,

Sulphur, that is likewise added, he renders it rough again. The Claret-Wine, (which he ignorantly calls *Vinum Claretum*, signifying spiced Wine, and rendred clear, by passing it through an Hyppocras bag) is poured to it, because the Patient having been a Claret drinker, is not to be taken suddenly from the use of it, for fear through want thereof his Stomach should be palled; the Cinamon water is to keep up his Spirits: The whole is the most idle prescription I ever yet beheld, consisting of contrary Ingredients, and consequently Heterogeneous, which necessarily must ferment in his body, and therefore instead of allaying the Febril fermentation (erroneously so termed) he doth considerably augment it; whereupon the Patient growing worse, he thought it not safe to trust himself to him alone, though a *Patriarch*, but must have another joyn'd with him, to render the case worse, who agree in the

next

next prescription, which is a Decoction of bitter, and sweet, viz. Liquorish, Gentian, Jesuits Bark, Centaury, &c. A Medicine as idle, but more pernicious than the former, being wholly Empirical without sense or reason. I perceive these two Gentlemen ascrib'd the chief energy of the Jes. Bark in suppressing of preternatural fermentations, to the bitterness of it, and therefore to exalt the virtue thereof, the other bitter Simples are added; if so, why is Liquorish put to it?

2dly. It is universally observed, that all things that do (*movere alvum*) cause Stools, not only infringe, but destroy the Virtue of the Jesuits Bark: Wherefore it is very senseless, to add Centaury, Carduus, and Gentian, which by a smart stimulation and potent detersion do all occasion Stools, and consequently precipitate and throw off the Jesuit in a great measure. The manifest truth hereof you shall find

find by giving the Jesuits Bark to two Ague Patients, whose Diseases are indifferently equal in their Symptoms: He that takes the Bark without the bitter Decoction, shall be rescued from his Fits six or eight days before the other. Furthermore, I have known the aforesaid Bark given in substance three weeks successively with a *superbibendo* of the *Decoctum amarum*, without the expected effect; but on the other hand, after the same Patient had swallowed down three Bolusses of the Peruvian Bark upon the omission of the *Decoct. Amar.* his Fits were stop'd immediately. So by this you are to understand, *amara* are not all of the same nature, witness Aloes, Colochynth, &c.

3dly. These Signiors were very addle-headed, in directing a Decoction of the Bark, which only extracts the bitter from the adstringent particules, which being Terrestrial, were left in the bottom of the

the Pipkin, whereby the Medicine is partly destroy'd.

4^{thly}. Considering, that most continual Fevers after digestion, and the æquation of the Heterogenous humours are carried off by Sweat, Urine, or Stool, can any thing be more contrary and Lethiferous, than the Jesuits Bark, that stops all the *Avenues* of the Body, crowds and forces up humours out of the lower venter into the middle, and supream venters, as appears by their prescription of the 24th. where Pectorals are advised to relieve his difficulty of breathing, caused by the Jesuits Bark; for this Symptom did not attend his Disease at first, but was an *Epiginomenon*. And now his humours are thus thrown up to his Lungs and Throat, the Vital Spirits must needs be extremely oppressed, and stifled; to whose relief a number of insipid faint musty Cordials are prescribed. These sages observing, instead of having done little good,

good, they had done a great deal of hurt by an unknown Medicine, they push on by trying one experiment upon another, to whose composition they were much more Strangers, *viz.* the Goa Stone; to little purpose. But still the difficulty of Breathing increased, of which he complained so vehemently, as if a house had stood upon his breast; thus the poor Gentleman was night-mared by the Jesuits Bark; to remove which, here is a lick-pot (prescribed on the 18th.) of nasty Linseed Oyl, taught them by the Boars of *Germany*; which though very moistening and relaxing, could not abate the adstriction the Bark had caused. Hitherto they have continued the use of Acids; now Empirick-like they pass over to Remedies quite opposite, *viz.* *Volatile Alcalies*, and therefore they recommend Spirit of Sal Armoniack to be taken in every draught of drink and breath, instead of Spirit of Sulphur;

phur ; likewise he is oft to gorge down Spirit of Harts-horn in Briony-water. By these prescripts, I find they are receded from their former opinion, importing the difficulty of Breathing depended on a translation of humours to his Lungs, as beyond all peradventure it did : And now they humbly conceive, it was occasioned by Hypochondriack vapours. But since those Volatile Alkalies caused no abatement of that Symptom, they e'en turn to their old deserted opinion, of a translation of humours to the Lungs, and therefore on the 29th. they endeavour to purge them off by a violent Purge, the strongest that ever was prescribed to the strongest man, and in the greatest dose, viz. Twenty grains of *Pil è duobus*, consisting of *colocynthis*, and *scammany*. This was an error unpardonable, for these reasons; first for directing the strongest Purge, in the greatest dose, to the weakest man that lay dying.

2dly.

2dly. For ordering a valiant Purge, when a continual Fever (not without suspicion of malignity) was near the state, whereas it is accounted a great error to advise a gentle purge in the beginning and augment of a mild continual Fever. Now, had any other that was not of their *Conclave*, been guilty of an error a thousand parts less, they would in that Country have prosecuted him not for *male* practice only, but Murder. At last the sufferer fell into Ratling in his Throat (the nearest Symptom to death) which they ignorantly believed, was occasion'd by the humours mounting, and therefore they appoint him a Mustard gargle, which stifles him immediately, instead of haling Flame out of his Throat by roaps. In conclusion, may I never be guilty of so much Knavery, and Ignorance, as to become a *Conclave* Physician.

CHAP. VI.

WHat sort of Animal a *Conclave-Physician* is like to prove in curing a Dropsy, Consumption, or any other Malady, is without difficulty conjectured, from his ignorant management of Fevers and Agues, the most popular and most common of all Distempers; for upon tracking him 50 years backward, you find him varying, diffident, and most incertain in his method, a plain evidence his Theory appear'd to himself dubious and false, which impels him so oft into various different courses. For a considerable time continual Fevers were endeavour'd to be remov'd by bleedings, and acid Juleps, but many more dying than recov'ring, put the Physick Doctors upon
a con-

a contrary method ; namely, upon the use of Volatil Alcalies , as Spirit of Harts-horn, Spirituous Sudorific-waters , &c. throwing off Treacle-water , because consisting of one or two acid Ingredients among many alcalies. This manner of cure prevailing less than the former , they fall into an Empirical course , as exhibiting *Jesuits Bark* against all continual and intermit- tent Fevers , which now by all men is judged to be more fatal then any of the former. Whither they will apply next, who knows ? tho' some already have cast off the *Bark* , and began again with Acids, others with Alcalies, as being according to their sentiments less lethiferous. By these contrary courses a *Conclave-Physi- cian* betrays his Ignorance in Theory, and unskilfulness in Pra- ctice. After all , I must tell you, Fevers are curable by methods dif- ferent from these , and Remedies, which they never yet have found

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out,

out, nor ever will, as long as they continue in their Associations and Confederacies; for all following one *Bell-weather*, must like Sheep go astray, whom if any of a Genius more inquisitive should endeavour to conduct into a true path, would for his pains be rewarded with ill language, reproach, and all manner of ingratitude; and therefore no more shall be said at present.

C H A P. VII.

Concerning the Apothecaries and Surgeons Capacity and Pretension to practise Physick, equal with the Doctors.

1. **T**O make a Superscription to a Physician, be his Name what it will, viz. to such, or such, Doctor of Physick, would now adays appear very foppish and idle; whereas the Direction ought to be, to such, or such, Doctor of the Jesuits Bark; for all Diseases, that require to be cured *tuto, cito, & jucunde*, are wholly and solely to be managed by this *Panacea*, the mode or method of Application, just Dose, Time, Preparation, Repetition, Substraction, Addition, Division, Multiplication, and innumerable other Circumstances, being so extreamly intricate and difficult, that they cannot be
D 2 felt,

felt, heard, or understood in less time, than 10 or 14 years study in an University ; though the first Founder of this Order, Dr. *Tabor*, of immortal Fame, conceived all this great Mystery in one nights Drunkenness.

2. But besides these *Savii*, there is another sort of Doctors, that live at the Sign of the *Pestil and Mortar*, and who are of the true Race of the great Prophet above-mentioned, and consequently by descent are gifted with the knowledge of discerning good from evil Bark ; they know how to bruise, powder, and sift it, infuse, extract, impart it into an Electuary, or Pills, and weigh it into Doses, of all which the *Pen and Ink Doctors* being ignorant, they are incapable of curing one single Patient, without the indispensable aid and assistance of the *Pestil and Mortar Doctors*, who for that Reason attain ten Patients to the others one ; for if a man repairs to a superior

rior Doctor, for a Licence for the *Jesuits Bark*, paying therefore a Tribute of five or ten Livers, and then is remanded down to an inferior Knight of the Pestil, who also for his Commodity and Attendance, expects in the end, by reason of several *Repetatures*, to be trebly satisfied; what is this, but purchasing Health at the second hand? So that generally throughout all *Paris*, the Apothecaries having 50 or a 100 Patients to the Physicians one, it's an infallible Conclusion, that the Company of Apothecaries get 50 or a 100 times more than the Band of Physicians; for an Apothecary is continued to the end of the Distemper, the Physician oft-times makes but one Visit or two, and then is dismissed: besides the Apothecaries oft have hundreds of Patients, whom the Physicians are never called unto, either because they pretend, and oft really do cure them as well as the Doctors, or because the

Patients are unwilling to be at a double charge. Hence you may easily extract the Reason, why five sixths of the Physicians go with their hands in their Pockets all day, the greatest part of Business passing only through few mens hands, (though some of 'em are much more ignorant than the others) whereas there is scarce any little Apothecary, but one time or other in the day, there is Life perceived in his Mortar. Now this scarceness of Business being by Physicians (who probably with all the World sick at once) imputed to too great a share one hath before another, (though falsely, for it's equally enough divided amongst most of 'em , some few only excepted) makes them growl and snarl at one another, like so many barking Animals at a Bone in the Water, they can't come at ; whereas all this while, were the number of Physicians ten times greater than it is, there would be too much Business for them,

them, had they not imparted their Knowledge, Skill, Method, and Remedies, to these inferior Doctors, at whose discretion it is now, whether any Physician shall partake with them in their Employ, and whenever they do, it is oft-times to the Physicians own Disadvantage, as I shall make appear to you.

3. If the superior Doctors will bid high for the Stock, the inferior do not want confidence to out-bid them, as the subsequent Test will plainly decide. Suppose a good honest *Parisian*, of an indifferent Fortune, to find himself Feverish, he will have a care not to be so profuse, as to throw away (in his opinion at least) a Fee upon the *Master Doctor*, but sends to the next *Pestle and Mortar*, who has skill enough to discover by his Pulse, he has a Fever, and upon the instant (if the Patient wants one) to recommend a *Lavement*, or Glyster to him, and within a few hours after

to cause him to be blooded ; he is not ignorant, that he ought to provide him a cooling Julep, a Cordial, Diaphoretick Powders, and in a few days to clap on his blistering Plaisters : now what could the *Master Doctor* have done more ? However, if the impatience of his Relations, suspecting danger by the Apothecaries Countenance, will needs impose a Physician upon him , who may make a better Figure in case of miscarriage , he doth with all his heart accept of one, provided he be of his own choosing ; or if he must be the *Belweather*, the Apothecary stands upon his Guard, having possibly left him room to crowd in *Spir. corn. cerv.* or a *Pearl Cordial* , and possibly not. But if the Apothecary should happen to prove dishonest, in preferring his Reputation before the Life of the Patient, whom therefore the Physician shall not cure, whereby he may acquire a Fame above him ; for prescribe what he will

will or can, it is in the Apothecaries power to make up the Medicine as he pleases ; and suppose a few grains of *Cer.* should be added to your *Pearl Cordial*, not unlike it in colour and mixture, this shall so oppress and stifle the Patients Spirits, that without the least sign of being poisoned, he shall certainly die, without the least danger of being discovered for his foul play.

4. Allow a Physician commits to the preparation of the Apothecary a long Bill, perhaps a purgative Apozem of half a Sheet, containing an hundred or more of alterative Simples, besides the Purgatives, can any man be so idle, as to believe, he will send to all the Herb-women, Physick-gardens, and Druggists, possibly at ten a Clock at night, when the Prescription arrived at his Shop ? No, he is wiser ; and discerning the Doctor intends only to exercise his Patient for two or three days on the Close-stool, laughs at

the Vanity of the man, and puts in only three or four Roots or Herbs, a few Seeds, and the same Purgatives, dosing it according to his own Estimate, and conveys it next morning early to the Patient. You may believe, it's not one Bill in twenty is exactly made up according to the Doctor's Order; neither is it fitting it should; for oft his Prescriptions are so idle and incongruous, did not the Experience of the Apothecary correct, alter, and substitute what he pleases, there would be mad work in the sick man's Guts. Or imagine the Bill is prescribed as it ought, the Apothecary may not be pleased, the Patient should be restored to his Health in too short a time; or at least is pleas'd that the Physician shall miss of his Reputation in curing of him. Therefore grant the Doctor prescribes over-night a sudorifick Cordial Julep; the other prepares it, with the addition of a few grains of Resin of Gialap, or Scammony,

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ny, without the least hazard of discovery ; the next morning the Sick gives an account , that instead of sweating , he was on the Pot all night. The Doctor, less jealous, good man, of the Apothecary, than of his own Wife, tells the Patient, this is a critical Evacuation, occasioned by Nature's being strengthened by the Cordial , and consequently proves better than he intended ; and so shams it off ; and if the Party dieth, lays the blame on the malignity of the Distemper, without the least mistrust of his man Doctor , who privately having much more the Ear of the Patient, throws all on the Doctor, expecting hereafter he alone shall be made use of in the Family. Another Knack he is dexterous in ; if the Doctor do not stand well in his Books, he impeaches the Physician secretly of erroneous Prescriptions, and tacitly turns off the *Medico* , introducing another that will serve his purpose, and submit to him

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in all things. In fine, there are a hundred Tricks, by which he eludes the Physician, do what he can ; and why not ? It is to his advantage so to do, knowing to cure Diseases as well as the other , and sometimes better, having been intrusted with the Method and Bills of many Doctors. As to my particular opinion, I do verily believe, the Apothecary is rather fitter for Practice than the other ; for where the latter cures one Disease, the former cures twenty ; and where there dies one under an Apothecaries Hand , there die twenty under the Physician.

5. Cannot the Apothecary advise a *Diafcord. bolus cum Rhab.* the white Decoction, *Laudanum liquid.* and *anodyne* Glysters in a Looleness ? Cannot he make up Syrups in a Cough, Consumption, and Ptyick ; purge in any Fulness of the Stomach, hypochondriack Crudities, or any other slight Cacoehymy, with *Pil. stom. c. g.* or prepare Chalybeates in
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Womens Obstructions, or in fine, mimick his Masters in almost every Distemper? And will they or can they hinder Apothecaries, who have so diligently learn'd their skill of them, from practising among their poor Neighbours, who besides paying for the Physick, (which perhaps is dear enough) are not able to bestow Fees on Physicians? Well, but suppose these *inferior Doctors* grow sullen, and leave their *Superiors* the Field, what will they do with their Patients? Can they prepare Medicines? Are they skilful in practical Pharmacy, or Chymistry? If not, what will become of the Sick? Neither is that part of the Art, *viz.* Pharmacy, so soon attained. Perhaps they will pick a Quarrel with the Surgeons too, for practising Physick; whose Art doth entitle them to Bleeding, opening Imposthumes, reducing of Fractures and Dislocations, Amputations, Trepanations, and dressing of Ulcers and Wounds, that
oft

oft cannot be performed without giving internal Medicines ; which Priviledge, if the Physicians deny them, can they perform all those Chyrurgical Operations themselves? If not, who shall do it? So that it's plain, the *Man-Doctor* ought to practise, because the *Master-Doctor* is ignorant, and insufficiently educated. Wherefore I say, he doth not deserve the Title of *Doctor of Physick*, that is not very well versed in Pharmacy, Chymistry, and Surgery.

6. I confess, I have not always been of this opinion, touching the equal capacity of practising Physick, between the *Master* and *Man-Doctors* of *Paris*, because it was some years afterwards, before I was thorowly informed of the Insufficiency of the former ; though I must likewise acknowledge, that I know some Doctors of Physick, that have only some honourable Relation to their Society, who by their due Education are arrived to as high a point of
Learn-

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Learning and Skill, as any in the whole Universe.

7. Moreover in regard many slight Distempers are carried off by purging, it is found, that many *Medicinemongers* do vend a vast proportion of Purgatives under several Forms, at a very low rate, and to a great relief of the Poor, and benefit to the Rich : so that computing these, the Practice of Apothecaries, Surgeons, Midwives, Nurses, and skilful Women, the hundredth part of the Practice of Physick is not left to Physicians ; wherefore they ought not thus to envy, backbite, slander, and hate one another, since it is not they that take the Practice from one another, but their receiving into Copartnership all those fore-mentioned Disciples, through their own ill management of the Faculty of Physick, which notwithstanding all this, I could without much difficulty, put them into a way of retrieving their Rights and Priviledges ; but my best way

way is to let it alone. Before I go further ; since the distributing of the first Impression of this Treatise, I perceive many will not be convinced of my right meaning of the Physicians, mentioned in the whole process of this Tract ; and therefore I do once again expressly affirm to you, I never declared to any, nor ever intend to declare otherwise, than my meaning to be only the Physicians of *Paris the Metropolis*.

8. And now with great grief I cannot but condole the fatal Stroke, that's given to the Reputation of the Faculty, by the Life and Death of a main Pillar of a certain *Grandissime*, and topping Society of Physicians ; also by the reproachful withdrawing of another great prop from their laudable Company. A man of Letters was *Don Diego* ; and wonderfully versed in the Waters, but much more in Wine, insomuch that Hats temper'd with the Liquor leaking from his Tub, did exceed
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the best Codebooks. The splendid mode of his Living was supported by the great mortgage of the *Athenaeum*, made to his most intimate Friend, for repayment of whom, he drew on his Death-bed a Bill of Exchange payable by Pope *Joan* ; but the Bill (I should have said his Testament) was protested, the Corps seized, and put into a Deal Box, slightly nail'd up, without so much as a penny Cord about it, and was tumbled into a Hole close by, for it was not packt up for a longer Journey : thus turn'd this blazing Light into a Snuff. The other was also a main piece of Timber, suddenly crackt by the great weight of his hypocrisie & knavery : strange ! a new house built but t'other day, to have so many pieces of rotten timber in it. Let hence his sober creditors, as they call themselves, draw this Moral, There is no Trust to be put in *Religio Medici*, many of whom, I verily dare affirm, believe, there is neither God, Heaven, Devil nor Hell.

9. If some for a Fee take a Pot or two of Ale, or a Bottle of Wine, (which possibly is all day evaporating through their *Pericranium*) or a quarter of a hundred of red Herrings, a Sundays Dinner, a pair of Shoos, Stockings, a Campane Coat, a shoulder of Mutton, or the like; I think this can be no Reflection on the whole Society: however, *Meliora speramus; crescit sub pondere virtus*. I hope to live the Time, to see every society-Physician again in his Velvet Jacket, which the Apothecaries and Surgeons, yea the very Mountebanks, have so unjustly pulled over their Heads, and put on their own Shoulders. Is this the Year that *Nostradamus* prognosticated Physick should flourish, and be Dame Paramount over all the Arts and Sciences? *O Tempora, O Mores!* The Man is turn'd Master, and the Master the Man; the Apothecary if he has too much Business, or has a Chesnut to pull out of the Fire, the Patient be-

being in danger of dying, he sends his Man, the Physician, (which he must take for a Favour too) to the poor Patient, who dying next day, the Apothecary privately to the Executors layeth all the blame upon his Man, the Physician, for prescribing so impertinently, by which he secures the future Practice of that Family to himself. This is true Politicks, *Practica est multiplex*; it's no wonder if half the Physicians cannot get so much, as will buy Water to wash their Hands; and glad is the Physician, if he can but get his *quondam* Man the Apothecary's Daughter into Matrimony, tho' her Lips be smeared with *Pomatum*, and her Stink-Pot with Verdigrease. Thus much of *Pantagruel* and *Gargantua*; *Simon* and *Judas*; or *Apuleius* and's *Afs*.

C H A P. VIII.

*Containing some eminent Cases; and
new Principles in Physick.*

I. **I** Have told you, who are the Betrayers of the Liberties of Physick; for provided the Apothecaries will but call upon them, when their Chestnuts are ready to be pull'd out of the Fire, they care not a Farthing if the whole Faculty be destroyed, and the rest of their junior Associates beat their Heels against the Ground: even as it is in some *Hogen Mogen* Commonwealths, where a few growing rich by Treachery, they value not if all their Companions and Commonalty become Slaves to *le grand Seigneur*. However this toucheth not my Copyhold, never intending to herd with any Society of Physicians, unless there should happen a wonderful Reformation; though

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though I cannot deny, but I have formerly been a Fellow of a Colledge of Physicians, where they always spoke Latin, and consulted in Latin, (observe well) but I sufficiently spied the Inconvenience of colleguing of it: I know very well, their Bulls in no Place goes beyond seven miles, therefore a Remove so far, or at least assuming to be Man-Doctor and Master-Doctor in one, eludes all: but it's time enough to think of that at my return to *Paris*.

2. To leave all this Ribauldry, I pass over to the discovery of a new Principle, or rather Theorem in Physick, the use whereof is infinitely greater, than any thing yet discoursed of by Anatomical Fops, namely, whence such plain and advantagious Indications for bleeding, purging, alterative, sudorifick, diuretick, and corroborative Remedies may be deduced, as shall with much more certainty cure Diseases, whereas hitherto they have been handled by
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conjectural means, and most of 'em not without imminent danger.

3. It hath been observed, that Inquisitors for estimable Novelties have most oft with great facility, discerned them in the very surface of their enquiry, to the reproach of those who apprehend, that nothing of moment or rarity is attainable, unless long and diligent search be made in the most abstruse and profound Corners. Children would have puzzled *Archimedes*, in their easie invention of setting an Egg upright. The Mines of *Potozzi* were discovered by Silver, found on the surface among the Shrubs, though by their digging to a great depth in many Places, they got nothing but their labour for their pains. The Mariners observing, that the Sea out of the Ocean did always flow through the Streights of *Gibraltar* into the *Mediterranean*, and so it did out of the *Hellespont*, yet without any proportionable Intumescence, notwithstanding

standing the Water had no passage to be disimbogued, soon concluded, that it must run out again underneath, as fast as it run in atop, which by their Plummet they found to be true. That this unpolisht sort of People without any Philosophy, should so easily detect so considerable a Truth, is no great wonder ; whereas the Chain of Physicians, linkt together for so many Ages, could never by all their Philosophy, Traditions, Study, and their pretended anatomical Industry, discover the circulation of the Blood, until lately ; a thing much more easie, than the circulation of the Sea in the *Mediterranean* : for had they like the Sea-men only reasoned thus ; the Heart through the Arteries doth constantly throw Blood into the Extreame, and so did also the Veins, according to the Dictates of all Physicians, from the beginning of the World, until forty or fifty years last past. Were this true, in less than an hours
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time all the Blood of the Body must be thrown into the Extremities ; and then what monstrously swell'd, red, bloody Hands and Fingers, Feet and Toes, Nose, Lips, or in short, Face and Head, must a man have had ? For according to their Maxims, it is most absurd, that two contrary Motions should be granted to Humors, flowing in the Vessels ; neither is it possible, for the Heart by Pulsation doth always throw from it, and what must then become of all that Blood ? Here the very Seamen would have told you, the Blood must take up some other course, and return through other Channels ; and what could these be, but the Veins, that throughout the whole Body do for that purpose accompany the Arteries, through which the Blood is conveyed again into the Heart : and this is the Circulation, which any man would have thought might easier have been defect'd, than the setting an Egg upright, or the circu-
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ation of the *Mediterranean*. Here you may see, what a dull stupid sort of People Physicians have ever been, as if their hard studying and poring on the Elements, Temperaments, Humours, Faculties, and such like Trifles, had benumm'd their Brains, which makes 'em look with their Eyes fixt and immoveable, their Bodies stiff, like automattick Statues walking up and down. Had the Apothecaries, who have their Senses and Tongues voluble enough, (if not too much) applied themselves to the Invention of the Circulation, they would have found it out with less labour and time, than the making up of a Composition of Mithridate, or Treacle. For all this, though the Invention did not partake half the subtilty it seemed, yet such was the Envy and Detraction of Physicians, they rather chose to ascribe it to *Varandæus*, *Cesalpinus*, *Padre Paulo Sarpa*, and others, than to the real Author; and *Lindanus*, the Profes-

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for of *Leyden*, (under whom I begun my Course of Physick) pretended to prove the Circulation out of sacred Writ. And now it is set on broach, *Cui bono* is it beyond Speculation, or what use or advantage do they make of it in curing Diseases, or desuming curative Indications, which if any where, should be most apparent in Fevers? Yet notwithstanding, the same senseless Method, and frustraneous Remedies, are still continued, without any considerable Alterations, the poor broil'd Patient by their confident and deceitful Insinuations gull'd of his Money, and Life in the Bargain; for in no Distemper doth the false Art of Physick adduce less Benefit, and greater Detriment, than in this; and since the first Impression of this *Conclave*, they are generally so plainly convinced of their killing Errors, in giving the *Jesuits Bark* in continual and remitting Fevers, as they term them, that the same men do now
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openly assert it to be destructive in all such Fevers ; but who shall expiate their past Crimes, in murdering so many Persons of all Ranks and Qualities by it ? Let's also put their other Methods to the Test, where commonly the first great Remedy advised is Bleeding, which they say is to abate Plenitude, (*Plethora ad vires* at least) but what Plenitude can there be supposed a day or two before the Patient dies, at which time I have known 'em to prescribe Phlebotomy, even on the same day the Sick expired ? Others affirm, they bleed to cool the Body, which without dispute it doth, but how, they know not ; though *Riolan*, with the rest of his *French* Physicians, asserts Bleeding to refrigerate in Fevers, by quickning the Circulation, which running after about, doth expel those hot Steams and Evaporations in greater abundance ; but then this being too frequently repeated, drives out the vital Spirits, drawing Death

at their heels, especially in Cases of Malignity; whence it appears, though moderate Bleeding is very proper and advantagious, yet they have not sense enough to tell you how. The next Design is to prescribe Diaphoretick Juleps, *Bolus's*, Drops, and Powders, to expel the Cause of the Fever by Sweat. How pernicious this is, you shall understand by the sequel. Observe then, that Nature seldom throws off any morbidique Matter by beneficial (or critical) Sweats, unless it be first digested or subdued, and afterwards separated, at which time Sweats are proper, and Nature being debilitated, requires assistance from suitable Sudorificks; on the other hand, while Humors are in an high Ebullition and Combustion, to exhibit hot inflaming Sudorificks, (which go under the Name of Cordials) is to make an addition to the Inflammation, absorb that little moisture that's mixt with the Blood, and augment all the febril

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bril Symptoms; for it's more easie
to force Water out of a Flint, than
to promote Sweat in some burning
feverish Patients; and if you should,
it must be with vast detriment, for
no febril Matter (as I hinted before)
is carried off before Digestion and
Separation. Thus you may behold
the Ignorance of Physicians. The
last Remedy is *Blistering*, by which
is intended the attracting the Malignity
to the Circumference, which also
doth seldom succeed, unless the
Ebullition be somewhat abated, and
that is usually towards the latter end;
so that if applied in the beginning,
as I have known some have done, it
doth occasion the same Mischiefs, the
fore mentioned Sudorificks caused.
Among a multitude, I will give you
one Instance of a Person of Quality,
labouring under a mild sort of *remit-*
ting Fever, against which I advised
bleeding in the Arm, an antifebril
Decoction for ordinary Drink, and
specifick Draughts against the Pa-

roxyfms. These answered expectation, in reducing the Distemper to a considerable abatement, infomuch that on the third or fourth day, the Lady was about her Chamber, and had her *Menstrua* come down upon her, flowing after their usual manner; all very good Signs: but it hapned, that a Person of Honour related to the Patient, out of care and tendernefs towards her, was defirous her own Phyfician fhould be fent for next morning early, who appearing there, thought it neceffary to do fomething, and therefore caufed *E-pifpaftick* or bliftering Plaifters to be applied to the Arms and Neck; I coming two hours after, found the Plaifters on, and was told, I muft meet in the evening to confult with the other Doctor, in vogue a very great Phyfician I affure you; but I replied, The Confultation ought to have been before the Application of the Blifterers, and therefore it was too late, for they had already given
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the fatal Blow, for which Reason I desired to be excused, leaving withal a very ill Prognostick. By night her *Menses* were totally suppressed, and a *Metastasis humorum* was occasioned to the Brain, whence a very enormous *Delirium*, or Raving, was caused; for the *Cantharides* had altered the figure of the particles of the Blood, whereby the motion of Nature was inverted. Next morning I was sent for again very early, but then I positively refused coming. In the afternoon, to retrieve the Error, she was ordered to bleed out of the Foot, but to little purpose; for Nature once become irregular in Motion, is not easily reduced. The Medicines prescribed by the Doctor above-mentioned, were these following.

Aug. 2. *Persistat in usu pulveris Cardiaci, Jalapii, & Emulsionis, addendo aquæ Scord. comp. ʒiii. sumantur ut prius.*

*Applicentur Empl. vesicat. suis
larga & acris internis brachiis
& nuchæ.*

R. *Az. paralys* ℥iijß. *Epidem.* ℥ii.
Syr. e mecon. ℥vi. *misce, sumat*
hac nocte hora somni post pul.
Card. præscriptum.

R. *Spir. sal. dalc.* ℥iii. *sumat gut. x.*
vel plures in singul. haust. potus
ordinarii.

Aug. 3. R. *Decoct. com. pro Clystere*
℔i. syr. Violar. ℥iii. *Elect. lenit.*
℥i. Injiciatur hora quarta pomeri-
diana.

R. *Tamarind.* ℥i. *ras. c. cer.* ℥ii.
fol. — m.ii. coq. in Aq. hord. s.
q. ad ℔iß. Colature per subsidenti-
am depurate adde aq. Scord.comp.
℥ii. syr. rub. id. ei ℥i. *syr. Garyoph.*
℥iß. Bibat ℥iv. *hora quaq; tertia*
vel quarta.

Repetatur haustus hyppot. heri præ-
scriptus, sumat hac nocte.

R. *Spir. c. cer.* ℥ß. *sumat gut. xv. bis*
in die vel sæpius in cochl. iv. Ju-
lap. cardiaci.

Aug.

Aug. 4. The above-meant Doctor finding he had lost a great deal of ground, since his entring into Commission of Oyer & Terminer, for so indeed it proved, humbly prayed one of his Brethren might be called in, not so much for assistance, as confirming and ratifying of all what had been acted by him, that so he might make his Exit off this tragical Stage, without stain of Blood or Reputation : Wherefore these under-written Prescriptions were coucht by both their Head-pieces.

Applicetur Empl. vesicat. satis largum & acre nuchæ.

Rx. Aq. ceras. nigr. ℥vi. aq. Protheriacal. ℥ii. pæon. comp. Bryon. comp. Tinct. succin. an. ℥i. syr. Garyoph. e succo citri an. ℥i. m. f. Julapium, sumat cochl. vi. alternis horis.

Rx. Aq. Rutæ, paralys. an. ℥iv. Cinnamon. hord. ℥i℥. marg. pr. ℥ii. Sacch. chryst. ℥vi. m. sumat cochl. vi. alternis horis.

Rx. Spir. sal. armoniac. succinat. ℥℥. sumat gut. xx. hora quaq; quarta in cochl. iii. Julapii præscripti.

Abscindatur capillitium, & applic. Cataplasma. e fermento panis & succino præp. Ad. s. q. aceti & tinctur. Succini.

Aug. 4: Applicentur statim cucurbitule amplæ, umbilico una, & due regioni diaphragm. & postea femoribus.

Rx. Aq. Ceras. nigr. ℥vi. Epidem. cinnamon. hord. an. ℥i. marg. pr. ℥i℥. sacch. Chryst. ℥ii. f. Julapium. Sumat cochl. iv. singulis vel alternis horis.

Rx. Aq. epidem. ℥vi. syr. caryoph. e suc. citr. an. ℥℥. misce. Sumat cochl. ii. vel iii. alternis vicibus cum priori.

Rx. Decoct. com. pro Clyst. ℔i. mel. mercur. sacchar. rubr. an. ℥ii. tinctur.

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Etur. succin. ʒʒ. spec. hier. ʒi. f.
Enema injiciatur quam primum.

Martua est ; ora pro nobis.

3. The cordial Powder , Julep,
and Emulsion , prescribed by me,
were on *Aug. 2.* thought fit by the
Doctor to be continued, though the
day before I had countermanded the
use of them, and advised only the
continuation of my first Apozem,
and the Draughts , to which I
imputed the chief part of my
success. But then I had a cramp.
Question put to me ; *What, will you*
let her die for want of a Cordial ? To
which was replied, There was no
occasion for one, and where Nature
was imployed in any beneficial Eva-
cuation, (as in our case of Menstrua-
tion) she was not to be molested by
multiplicity of Medicines , lest she
might be irritated, or impeded by
something in them, which might be
contrary , and cannot always be
discerned by a Physician ; for in all
per-

Persons there is an *Idiosyncrasia*. But as I said before, the great mischief was perpetrated by the Blisters, in which they were signally seconded by the two Hypnoticks, taken the same night, and the night following; for it's a Maxim, That Narcoticks do suppress all Evacuations, excepting Sweating, which throwing out through the Pores, doth necessarily make a revulsion of the Menstrua, as it doth the Urine; for he that sweats much, makes little Water.

Aug. 3. A purgative Glyster must needs be forced upon the unfortunate Patient, which I should have most strenuously opposed, nothing adding more to a febril Ebullition than a Purgative, raking up a Mud also, which otherwise might have continued dormant. *Monsieur le Medecin.* finding no great Feats by his acid spirit of Salt, imitates the Doctor of Contraries, in experimenting the stinking alcalious Spirits of
Harts-

Harts-horn, with no better success. Therefore perceiving, that Nature was grown fullen, and would not be pulled or halled, neither one way nor other, concluded it to be high time, to provide for his Reputation, and call in one of his own choosing, that should hide his errors, as probably he had done reciprocally for t'other. Now let's see, how both pull at the Bell-rope. The Vesicatories are commanded to be applied, which operated no more, than if they had been stuck to one of the Bed-posts, for the Reasons I have already given you before ; so that consequently by them the Ebullition was raised yet higher ; and now the grim Gentleman with his Sythe doth begin to appear at the Door, for there was a very great oppression of Respiration, and the Breath fetcht thick and panting, (an infallible sign of Death in Fevers) which symptom is endeavour'd to be resisted by the *Spir. salis armoniac.* and the Anti-

tihysterick Julep , supposing the
 cause to be uterin Vapours, that in
 their erroneous opinion was judged
 not only to infest the Lungs, but the
 Brain also, whence proceeded that
 vacillation of Mind , little Cramps
 all over, and (which is a *species* also
 of Convulsion) a *subsultus tendinum*.
 Wherefore in respect of the *affectus*
Cerebri & totius generis Nervosi,
 there was *Aq. Pæon. comp.* and *Tinct.*
Succini added to the Julep ; and to
 second this great Work , the Hair
 was to be cut off, to give vent to
 those uterin Evaporations ; also an
 attractive Cataplasim to draw 'em
 out by force. Notwithstanding all
 this Clutter , those symptoms in-
 creased, which spurr'd on our two
 associated Physicians in applying
 Cupping glasses , hoping to inter-
 cept the Vapours , and to pull 'em
 out by the middle , before they
 mounted up higher. That which
 encouraged 'em to this hair-brain'd
 Advice, was, that the assistant Phy-
 si-

fician had oft been present with me, where I advised the application of Cupping-glasses to a Person of Honour, who being sometimes surprized with stifling, syncopal and convulsive Fits, as if he had been upon the moment of Departure, was ever instantly relieved, as if by Miracle, through the use of Cupping-glasses; but then it's to be conceived, these Fits were certainly occasioned, by venomous Steems flying up; whereas in the Case fore-mentioned, those symptoms were erroneously apprehended only for symptoms of the Disease, which in effect were also symptoms of Death, occasioned by Blood copiously thrown into the Lungs, and now beginning to corrupt and stagnate. Moreover, to apply Cupping-glasses to the region of the Diaphragm, which is the chief Instrument of Respiration, what was this, but wholly to put a stop to its motion, and stifle the Patient upon the Spot? And how could these

these Cups have been applied to the Navil and Thighs of a Lady, without the greatest breach of Modesty. Certainly most Physicians as they are meer Brutes, so they are the most ignorant of Mankind. Lastly, To give the Patient *Le coup de grace*, they cause a smart irritating Glyster to be infused into her Guts, and what's most senseless, mixing therewith *Tincture of Amber*; as if the Fundament with a Medicine applied to it, were a proper place to cure the Brain; or the Forehead, to cure Corns of the Toes. And since a Patient is at the last gasp, and on the point expiring, were it not better to suffer her to depart quietly, than to kill her? But that too oft happens through want of judgement to discern, whether the symptoms be symptoms of the Disease, or symptoms of Death.

CHAP.

C H A P IX.

Fevers and other Distempers explained, and cured by new Principles

1. **I**T has been hitherto the opinion of Physicians, that a preternatural Heat dispersed throughout the whole Body, and continued to some space of time, is a Fever, and the cause of all the Symptoms attending; as quick Pulse, high Urine, immoderate Thirst, &c. and thence their curative Indication is cooling by Bleeding, cooling Juleps, Purging, and Diaphoreticks, and these very seldom answering expectation. Now let us but change, or transfer the Notion, and State, that violent Pulsation is the cause (mediate or immediate) of all Symptoms, that accompany a Fever, we shall soon discover many Truths, and be capable to give a clear Resolve of the great
num.

number of Doubts and Difficulties, that arise in Fevers ; also be furnisht with curative Indications , whence greater success may be expected, than commonly attends the vain Endeavours of *Conclave Associates*.

2. To pass by all profounder Philosophy than Sense, let us only suppose , violent local Motion is the cause of Heat and Burning, witness the rubbing of two hard Sticks one against another, so long until they take Fire, as the *Indians* do for want of a Tinder-box, when they intend to make a Roast ; likewise a Wheel by its violent motion about the Axel-tree, doth easily take Fire, unless prevented by greasing.

The Heart then being stimulated by heterogeneous Particles, and aculeous Salts of various Figures, is incited to quicker and more forcible Motion or Pulsation, whereby the Blood being wheeled quicker and stronger round than naturally, doth soon beget a greater proportion of
Heat,

Heat, which by continuation, and a stronger motion, is suddenly advanced to a higher degree of heat, that inflaming the bituminous and sulphurous parts of the Blood, doth easily kindle them into violent Flames, which then is to be called a Fever.

3. That which advances the Blood and Spirits to a higher degree of Heat, is the sluggish or slow motion of the Blood in the Veins. caused by too great a plenitude, whereby the Veins being crammed up, must necessarily impede it in its motion. Now the Heart upon those smart Irritations moves faster and violenter, throwing the arterial Blood with a fuller stream into the Veins, than they can possibly carry it back to the Heart, which causeth the Heart and Arteries to beat stronger, or rather violenter than before; because it meets with resistance, namely, the crammed Blood, that will not, or cannot move so easily forward as formerly, from

from which violenter local motion, the Heat must necessarily be extremely intended, like unto a Hammer, that striking on a Nail, or any thing that's hard enough to make resistance, grows hot upon a few strokes, whereas striking a twelve-month together on a Feather-bed, shall not contract the least warmth. Whence observe, that the thumping or strong Pulsations sick People perceive in their Heads in Fevers, are only occasioned by the carotidal Arteries, raised to a higher and more forcible Pulsation, by the resistance it finds in striking forward the Blood, that is thrown into the *Sinus's* of the *Dura mater*.

4. Besides the plenitude, or cramming up of the Veins with Blood, there is another cause of the retardation and unaptness for motion in the Blood, which is its separation into grosser and thinner, heavier and lighter, bituminous and salin-mercurial parts, occasioned by the con-
ti-

tinual quick and violent motion of the Blood, in manner not unlike Milk, separating into Butter and thin Milk, by being violently moved in a Chairn. Hence it is, that Blood let out by Phlebotomy in a Fever, appears of various Colours and Consistencies, which heretofore and still is by most Physicians called putrefied Blood.

5. The Blood being thus separated into various parts, the bituminous Particles being very inflammable, become a Fewel to the febril Fire, and the salin-mercurial parts turn acid, which in passing the Heart, do yet more forcibly stimulate it to violent motion. Besides this universal motion caused by the pulsation of the Heart, there is another in the Blood it self, which may very aptly be termed an Ebullition, or rather *Orgasmus*, caused by the combat of its alcalious and acid Salts; for none but a Mad-man would call this a *Fermentation*: neither are you to
judge

judge two motions improper to the Blood, since the one is as it were *ab extra*, the other *ab intra*.

6. As the Circulation of the Blood was the most easie to be found out, so might the manner and ways of it, which notwithstanding hitherto have layn asleep, though this could scarce have happen'd, unless among such, as are greater Blockheads than common Sea-men.

7. How have they strained to make their Marks to bear, by declaring that the Blood passeth out of the Arteries into the Veins, by their *Anastomosis*, or Inosculation into each other, which is impossible; for were it so, the constant pulsation of the Arteries would by the continual forcible motion so widen the mouths of the Veins, whereinto they are inosculated, that they would either burst, or cause a *Varix*. Moreover, where they have pretended an Inosculation, from the nearness of the Arteries to the Vein, upon a narrower search
and

and enquiry, they have been found divisible. And if an *Anastomosis* were allowable, they must be found in all parts of the Body, where the Blood circulates. Besides, in the *Dura mater*, where there is so great a Circulation, there ought to be *Anastomoses* beyond any other parts, and yet there is not a Vein to be seen near the *Sinus's*, but at some considerable distance.

8. Since this manner of passage could not well be squared, to answer all Objections, they take their refuge to the Pores, which are insensible passages, that are supposed to be throughout the whole Body. This indeed is explaining the Circulation *per cæcos ductus*, and *qualitates occultas*, their old *asylus ignorantie*. But that being granted, the Blood being *extravasa*, why doth it not putresce, according to the Dictates of *Galen*? Here they seem to boggle and stumble, being willing to pass over the Matter in silence.

9. Not

9. Not to detain you longer with these Impertinencies, you may suppose the Muscals, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, Membranes, the *Cutis* (which is no other than a Membrane) Bowels, Glanduls, and most, if not all the parts of the Body, to be fibrous, or to be made up, and consist wholly of a complication of Fibers, of various figures, and variously disposed or placed, whence the whole Body may well be termed a Texture. These fore-mentioned parts being dried in the Sun, upon laceration, or other separation of them, or being inspected through a Microscope, their Fibres do plainly appear, which by the Eye are also manifestly perceived, like the Hairs of the Head, to be hollow, and perforated with a Trunk in the middle, whence minute branches are dispersed to the Circumference. So that it is not to be doubted, but the Blood circulates, and passes out of Arteries, through those small Trunks of the Fibres, to the Veins,

Veins, having a capillar Artery and Vein inserted, or rather inosculated into them, the Trunks being destined for transmission of the Blood, and the minute Branches for conveying nutriment to their minimal Particles. All Tumours, Pustles, and Discolorations, are occasioned by Blood, stagnating in the hollow of the Fibres, which being become gross and thick, is incapable of passing into the capillar Veins, yet notwithstanding the pulsation of the Arteries propelling it forward, must necessarily then elevate the Blood stagnating in the Fibres into a Tumour, Pustle, or Discoloration, according to the proportion of what doth stagnate. The Heat that accompanieth some Tumours before, and in Maturation, is caused by violent pulsation of the Arteries, meeting with resistance, as I have already told you. The external Pores of the Skin are the terminations of the Fibres of the *Cutis*, through which the vertue of

Medicines externally applied pass into the capillar Veins, and so into the Body ; for as I have instanced before, there is a communication between all the Fibres, Veins, and Arteries.

10, Though from these Notions I could desume Matter enough to expatiate into a large Volume, (by deriving thence the various kinds of continual and intermittent Fevers) I judge it at present unnecessary, leaving the further Search to those ignorant lazy Drones that are called *Conclave-Physicians*.

The practical use of these Theorems is such, that the greatest Difficulties in Physick may be thereby easily resolved, which hitherto have only been controverted without any satisfactory Decision. As first ; Whether Phlebotomy (or Bleeding) in continual, and in some intermittent Fevers, ought to be celebrated ? The whole Herd of *Conclave-Physicians* unanimously declare, it is the great Remedy for Cooling, and no doubt

doubt it is ; for being oft repeated, it will infallibly render the Patient as cold as Marble, as I can testifie by several of their unhappy Practices ; but how ? certainly by tapping off the Spirits together with the Blood, which are the efficient cause of Heat : consequently bleed a man too oft or too much, and you will kill him. It's replied, In Fevers there is a preternatural Heat, occasioned by the too great abundance of vital Spirits, or at least by the great fury they are in, and therefore they are to be tamed and diminisht. I answer, The same Reason will hold, to indicate Bleeding, until the Patient be dead ; for being always in a feverish Heat, until he expires, you should by the same standard bleed, until the last hour : but the Consequence is false ; for no man ought to be murdered by Bleeding ; *Therefore.* Another false Position encourages these Ideots to Bleeding, *viz.* That in all Fevers there is a *Plethora*

ad vires, that is to say, there are more Humours than Nature can manage, insomuch that they are become a burthen, wherof she ought to be alleviated by Bleeding. This Argument resembles the other ; because almost in all Diseases there are more Humours than Nature can manage, even in pulmonick Consumptions, and at the moment of death in Fevers ; for a pound weight of Skin is too much for a dying Patient to bear, and would you therefore flea him ?

II. Being a Physician to a Nobleman, that had laboured two months under a chronical Distemper, sometimes complicated with a symptomatick Fever, that would continue a day or two ; another Physician of great Note was by a Stranger imposed upon me, to consult with. He had no sooner examined the Patient, and felt his Pulse, but comes to me with a Question in his mouth, Why did I not bleed my Lord ? I answered,

ed, in the beginning of the Distemper I had caused him to be blooded several times ; but at present his Lordship having by a thin spare Diet been kept very low for several weeks, I saw no occasion there was for it. He cryed out again, Bleed him, bleed him ; I demanded, for what ? T^r other replied, To take off his Fever, it will cool him ; but being askt how, it gravell'd him. In short, I concluded with an hypothetick Assent, If you please to kill the Patient, you may bleed him, and I will leave him to you. After him several other Physicians were introduced, who reported publickly, the Patient would die ; and some, that he was dead : yet after all this, the Noble-man was cured by me, and continues in a good state of Health. By the way you are to understand, this happened at *Paris*.

Thus you see, what Measures *Conclave-Physicians* take for Bleeding, whereas an *Empirick*, that doth not

pretend to rational Indications, would have given me much better satisfaction.

12. To return to my Theam: We are not to call that a *Plethora ad vires*, where a Patient hath been blooded once or twice, and has abstained from all Food, but thin Spoon-meat; certainly it would be a madness to say, a macerated Carcass has too much Blood in his Veins, that are fallen flat, and scarce to be seen; neither can they always pretend Revulsion, or Derivation, where there is no urgent Symptom.

13. It is in Fevers, and in all other Distempers where Bleeding is necessary, you may be safely directed and guided by the Theorems I have proposed to you: for supposing a man attacked by a continual Fever, (which being an universal Distemper, whereby more are brought to their untimely end, than by any other Disease, I do the rather make choice of for an Instance) the Blood moving

ving too slow in the Veins in the beginning, occasions a violent pulsation in the Arteries, whence arises a preternatural Heat; here Bleeding is necessarily indicated, upon which immediately follows a more free Circulation, and consequently an abatement of the preternatural Heat, and other Symptoms; also a freer Transpiration, by the depletion of the Fibres. But in some space of time, the Pulsation being spurred on again, by the motion of the Blood *ab intra*, (as I have said before) the violent Heat and other Symptoms return, and therefore in many a second Bleeding is indicated, and sometimes a third, though in most once or twice opening a Vein doth suffice in cold Climats, according to the fulness of the Vessels. Having answered the first Indication, taken from the violent motion *ab extra*, the next is to be desumed from the preternatural motion of *intra*, which is to be quieted, by subduing the foreign and heterogeneous

Salts in the Blood; but not by a non-sensical *Aqua epidemica*, or a stinking *Spiritus cornu cervi*, or earthly Powders; as Crabs eyes, Bezoar, Harts-horn, &c. among all which Muscles challenge the pre-eminence. Some little good they may contribute; but towards the curing of a violent or malignant Fever, they bear no more proportion, than a Mouse towards the removing a Mountain: and if a man doth sometimes conquer such a violent Distemper, impute the Victory rather to the strength of Nature in the Patient, than such feeble Medicines. I know your Curiosity will demand, what Remedies they are, that are virtuated with a power to effect so great a Work. I answer, That the *Materia medica*, whereout they are to be prepared; you see one sort every day, if you look but a little beyond your Nose, you need not grub for it in the depth; another you tread upon; and a third is as common in your Mouth, as the Bread

Bread you eat : what they are further, I shall never discover publickly, nor commit their Preparation to any Apothecary ; for it's not fit such Medicines should be abused by every *Conclave-Physician*.

14. The *Delirium*, that so oft survenes on Fevers, has its source from Blood, that's too copiously thrown out of the carotidal Arteries into the *Sinus's* of the *Crassa meninx*, and the veins of the Brain, which by exciting a preternatural Heat, subverts the temperament of the Brain. The truth hereof appears, by the Remedies I have used on such occasions, which in half an hours time have reduced the Patients to their right Reason, by no other manner of operating, than by causing a free Circulation in the Brain.

Why a sudden Fright, or other violent Passion, doth sometimes in Bodies predisposed produce a Fever, is not explicable by the common Principles ; whereas the application

of this easie Notion, I have now delivered, renders it most evident, *viz.* by causing a quick Pulsation.

15. It is also most manifest, that those who exhibit strong Sudorificks, and hot burning Cordials, as *Aq. epidem. spir. corn. cerv. &c.* in the beginning of Fevers, are culpable of male practice, in regard they accelerate Pulsation, before the Veins are discharged by Phlebotomy, to give the arterial Blood a free passage.

In many other Diseases we shall find the use of those Theorems great, though in some you must be furnished with another of greater importance than the former; particularly in a pulmonick Consumption, and in an internal Rheumatism, a Distemper first so named and discovered by me in my Treatise of the *Scurvey*, where you may read its Symptoms; to which I will only add this Observation, That I have known it to surprize Women, upon a suppression or stopping of their *Fluor albus* by improper Medicines. This

This *Fluor albus* is either thin, saline, and limpid, or thick, cloudy, and mucous; and either is putrid and fetid, or imputrid. It is the suppression of the former, and by a *Metastasis* thrown upon the Bowels, causes most dismal shrieking pains in the Guts, Stomach, or other Entrails, and oft accompanied with Vomiting. If at any time palliated, it's very apt upon some Interval to return. Whence is to be remarkt, of how dangerous a consequence an improper Cure may prove, not seldom costing the Patient her life; especially since *Conclave-Physicians* are wholly ignorant of Remedies against such internal Rheumatisms.

C H A P. X.

Of a most Tragical Case.

I. **F**ROM the most brutal *Barbarian*, compassion doth emanate towards Infants and Children, but not the least Spark from the *Tartar*, a Physician so charactered by some Phanaticks, from an imaginary resemblance to an *ἰπποκράτης*. They term'd him *all Castiliano*, *Sotos* & *Devotos*, the Stars being oft still remaining in the Hemisphere, when he without intermission of the coldest morning never fails to shew himself in a most humble prostration, in the *Basilica*, to all those, whom by that Argument he hopes to convince to be his Patients, whether sick or well; and how some are like to be managed, this subsequent Narrative will inform us. It was a continual Fever, had seized on the Daughter of

of a *Chevalier*, who kept his ordinary Residence at a certain Village, distant from *Paris* few miles, though the Decumbiture of the tender Patient happened to be, at a Relations House at *Charenton*, up the River *Seyne* four miles, or two by Land. She had lived ten *Octobers*, but could not pass the eleventh of the year, &c. If you consider the liveliness of her Features, or pregnancy of Wit, from which her Parents could not but be extreamly happy in their future expectation, you must imagine, their chiefest care did center in the choice of a grave, pious, experienced, and learned Physician, who by his most diligent and watchful Attendance, might be capable to encounter the feverish Distemper, which in plain Terms did not appear in the least fierce, or malignant, unless an ordinary Headach could render it such. The *Herculean* Remedy was *Jesuits Bark*, steeped in small Beer, (such hellish bitter stuff, as they brew about *Paris*) and this
to

to be used (*pro Potu ordinario*) as oft as she was a dry. For a revulsion of those vellicating Steams, that mounted up to the Brain, a potent Attractive of some dry resinous Powder, one degree above Saw-dust, was applied to the Seals of her Feet; but how the notion of this kind of Attraction accords with Pulsion, now wholly in fashion, I am to seek. The success of these Administrations was great; for the Distemper did not accrew in the least grain, though the continuance did throw *Monsieur le Docteur* on another *Phænomenon*, representing it might probably be a *verminous Fever*, and therein the Doctor and the Lady, Mother of the Patient, both jumpt in opinion; for I never knew a Woman contradict Worms in Children, though they complained only of Corns on their Toes. This was a sufficient warrant, to animate the *Medico*, to a Prescription of eight grains of *Mercurius dulcis*, and six of *Diagryd*, which was confessed, though possibly it might be

be ten or twelve grains of Mercury ; for the Bill was either taken off the File, or Direction given verbally. Upon two or three days Interval, a *Repetatur* of Mercury was order'd, to inforce the former, and produce those potent effects, for which a single Dose was incapable, And to the intent the poor little Sufferer might arrive with greater speed, to the happy Port of Health, the *Jesuits Bark* was still to be continued for her ordinary Drink. Now who would have thought, but that swift Mercury, agitating the *Peruvian Bark*, would soon have wasted this deplorable Passenger, to the *Cape of Good hope* ? The truth is, Mercury was too boistrous, sinking the *Indian Bark*, before she was got half Seas over ; for soon after the last Dose, the Sufferer's Mouth and Face began to swell, her Throat to be sore, her Breath to stink, Teeth to loosen, Spittle to issue plentifully from her Lips, Drought, Heat, difficulty of Respiration, furring of the Tongue, and

and all other Symptoms to duplicate; for here was a great Drought and Heat occasioned by the Fever, and a far greater Drought and Heat added and caused by the *Mercurial salivation*, which daily (as is usual) increased, insomuch that here was fifteen or sixteen Cloaths wetted in four an twenty hours. This duplication of Causes and Symptoms, concentrating chiefly about the Throat and Mouth, made such eating and painful Ulcers, that a Gangrene ensued. Consider what a miserable spectacle this was for the worthy Parents and Friends to behold; she being passionately beloved by all that knew her. The Groans, Shrieks, Outcries, and Sighs, were inexpressibly piercing. It was high time to expel *Sotos* and *Devotos*, and call for one that should bring Help from the Stars, (she being past all sublunary Assistance) who proved to be an Apothecary Doctorated, and honored, an immense Astrologer, and wonderfully well acquainted.



ed with the Celestial Inhabitants. But alas good Man ! as the Scheam represented here , his chieft Aid consisted in pitying the Patient, bringing tidings of .Death, and recommending an excellent Surgeon, whose Inspection immediately discovered a Gangrene in the Mouth, which by him being cut out , the Bone appeared bare to view. *En fin*, God Almighty out of his infinite mercy and goodness, was pleased to release her Innocent Soul, from her macerated, tortured , and lacerated Body, and take her to himself. I do not question , but in the Scheam erected by the forementioned Astrologue , *Mercury* was the Ascendent and Horoscope , looking with a jealous eye on Dame *Luna*, in Copulation with old *Saturn* in the eighth House, and *Mars* the fiery Stallion (the cause of the Fever no doubt) embracing the other Whore *Venus* in the sixth ; a very Bawdy house, no less than the eighth. *Mercury* being in *Capricorn*, the House of Saturn, a most
ma-

malevolent Planet, and spying this old doating Fornicator, courting of his Mistress, was resolved at that moment in revenge of the inconstant she-Planet, to destroy all Women-kind, that, was under the power of his Influence; so that the *Astro-Doctor* might very well say, *Mercury* kill'd the Patient, and it was impossible, the face of Heavens appearing so full of Frowns, for any Female to escape, and consequently that his Brother *Doctor* was not to blame.

Leaving remote Causes, it's not immaterial to calculate such as are nearer and immediate; but before I enter further into the Merits of this Cause, give me leave to ask a question in earnest; *Did Quick-silver or the Fever kill the Patient?* you may possibly answer the Question, by asking another, viz. supposing a man in an high Fever, and on the ninth day, his Wife to quit scores, gives him a gentle Pat with a Mallet, on the side of his Head; *did the Fever kill him*, for it was on the ninth

ninth day ; or the *Mallet* ? The Learned in the Law will unanimously answer you, It was the *Mallet* ; *Ergo*, it was the *Quick-silver*. But how ? upon that I will serve you by and by. *Would not the Jesuits Bark alone, without the Mercury, have given the Patient her last Dispatches, being exhibited in a continual Fever ?* The first Part of the *Conclave* doth plainly demonstrate the Affirmative. Lastly, *The Jesuits Bark, and Mercury sublimate dulcified, being both killing Medicines in the precedent Case, which of 'em did the last execution ?* I told you already, the *Mallet* ; though beyond all peradventure had only the Bark or Mercury singly be offer'd, the error of either of 'em might have been retrievable. I confess of the two, the prescribing of the Bark was the most preposterous ; for had Mercury been directed with a gentle Purgative, to carry it off, in a verminous Fever, (*ceteris indicantibus*) it would have been very practicable ; but this had only the appearance of

of an ordinary autumnal Fever, contracted by living in a Waterish Air, near a great River; upon the pre-
 dence of a hot Sulphurous Summer, the Cure whereof ought to have been performed by Method and Remedies, not yet arrived to *Sotos*, or his Brethrens knowledge.

Next, let's enumerate the Errors committed in this case; First, the exhibition of the Bark in a continual Fever. Secondly, Advising a violent scammoniat Purgative, in a continual Fever, which must necessarily hinder the digestion of Humours, rake up a Mud, that lay dormant, occasion a new Inflammation and *Orgasmus*, and reduce the Blood to a greater Crudity, than at the first kindling of the Fever. Thirdly, The mixing of *Mercurius dulcis* with Scammony, instead of some gentle laxative Electuary, that would have entangled the Mercury, and slipt easily through the Guts, carrying the Mercury clear off with it; whereas Scammony before it comes to purge, raiseth

on raiseth an high Ebullition, whereby
the Mercurial Particles are dispersed
throughout the Body, and lodged in
the Glanduls and Pores of the tenaci-
ous *Lympha*, which the Stools after-
ward provoked by the Scammony,
do not carry off; so that *Sotos* was
extreamly mistaken, if for his excuse
he pleads, he gave Mercury with a
strong Purgative, to throw it off.
Fourthly. The Capital error of all is,
the exhibiting of Mercury upon, and
with the *Jesuits Bark*, a most potent
Adstringent retaining and binding the
Mercury within the Body, stopping
all its Avenues and Outlets, so as there
can be no discharge or vent by Stool,
Urine or Sweat: but Mercury, a fly-
ing Dragon, or mineral Mastif, being
thus pent, lockt in, and provoked,
will not stick to take a Patient by the
Throat, tearing and worrying those
parts, until he is strangled; and
what is more, the Humours by being
lockt up by the *Jesuits Bark*, were be-
come extreamly inflamed, acrimonious,
and

and malignant. No wonder, if being forced up to the Throat by Mercury, they thus lacerated, devoured, and gangrened those most tender Glanduls. After all, as a Merchant upon a great loss at Sea, or otherwise, doth next day appear more gay and in greater gallantry than ever, to convince his Dealers, that the Report is false, or at least that his loss is less to him than a Flea bite; though it breaks his Back within a week after, that is, as soon as he has taken up of his Creditors to the full proportion of his Credit: even so this great Doctor, without the least resentment of the Misfortune, assumed a brisker humour, and made a greater appearance among his Brethren of the Faculty, and in all publick Places, than before, as if he accused the Friends of the deceased of Ingratitude, for throwing him off, that had so faithfully performed his Devoirs, conceiving withal, that time wears off Black into innocent white. Certain it is, his good fortune exceeds

exceeds that of *Vesalius*, the great Anatomist, who having sent a *Spanish* Don to his Ancestors, to testifie to his Relations, that an incurable Distemper was *Causa mortis*, lost no time in dissecting of him; for upon the opening of the Breast, his heart was perceived to palpitate and move; inso-much that the Standers by immediately applied themselves for Justice to the *Inquisition*, with an Accusation, that *Vesalius* had barbarously murther'd their Kinsman. His *Catholick Majesty*, by using his utmost Interest with the Inquisitors, at length prevailed to exchange their sentence of Death into penance of a Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*; in which expedition he dyed. To return to my Narrative; though I cannot offer the least Argument in extenuation of so erroneous a Practice; yet it's possible, the Doctors Apothecaries Apprentice, (to whose negligent care the making up of Medicines is ordinarily committed) might aggravate the Mischief; either by mistaking the

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the weight, wherewith the *Mercurius Dulcis* was weighed ; or by adding three or four grains more than was prescribed ; or by making use of *Mercury* ill prepared ; or that which was kept too long, and that probably (as most of 'em do) in a Paper, through the Pores whereof a subtil nitrous Salt is attracted out of the Air, which opening the Body of the *Mercury*, doth render it again corrosive ; insomuch, that ten grains of such shall raise a Salivation sooner, than three or four-score grains of *Mercurius Dulcis* newly, and well prepared.

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